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ABSTRACT

The 140-item bibliography highlights available literature on crime and the administration of criminal justice in rural America, published between 1921 and 1979 (primarily in the 1970's). The 31 citations in Chapter 1, "Rural Crime: Nature and Extent," deal with incidence rates, contributing factors, offender studies, and crimes unique to rural areas. In Chapter 2, "Rural Criminal Justice," the 11 entries consist of reviews on all aspects of criminal justice in rural America. The 50 entries in Chapter 3, "Rural Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement," describe crime prevention techniques and programs, police administration, and problems faced by police in rural areas. Chapter 4, "Rural Adjudication and Corrections," includes 22 citations dealing with court management, judicial process, sentencing, and legal services. In Chapter 5, "Rural Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention," 26 citations describe alternatives to institutionalization, youth services, delinquency prevention programs, juvenile drug abuse, and juvenile delinquency incidence and offense patterns. Information about how to obtain additional publications on rural criminal justice is also presented. (Author/CM)

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Harry M. Bratt
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RURAL CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

A Selected Bibliography

compiled by
Robert D. Hubbard
David M. Horton
Center for Rural Criminal Justice Research
Minot State College
Minot, North Dakota

J.T. Skip Duncan

Marjorie Kravitz
Supervising Editor

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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National Institute of Justice

National Institute of Justice
Harry M. Bratt
Acting Director

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography highlights available literature on a subject that has received scant attention over the years —crime and the administration of criminal justice in rural America.

Rural areas have specific problems with the criminal justice system, stemming in part from the strong urban bias of Federal and State programs, the difficulties of attracting qualified personnel to rural areas, and the inherent nature of nonmetropolitan areas. (See entry no. 33.) Some aspects of rural life contribute to lower crime rates—people tend to be more involved with their neighbors; some detract from the quality of services provided—rural criminal justice agencies often lack funds for round-the-clock coverage and sophisticated equipment (entry no. 34). Interestingly, one study concluded that the strength of rural criminal justice—the cohesive nature of rural communities—would be threatened if urban solutions were simply transplanted to rural settings (entry no. 35). Recognizing the uniqueness of rural criminal justice agencies, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission reviewed 209 national standards and proposed special adaptations for rural and small town agencies (entry no. 36).

The citations in this bibliography address these and other criminal justice issues that pertain to rural America. In this publication, "rural" refers to any area outside a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area in the United States as well as comparable areas in Canada and Great Britain.

The entries are presented in the following chapters:

- **Rural Crime: Nature and Extent.** Incidence rates, contributing factors, offender studies, crimes unique to rural areas.
- **Rural Criminal Justice.** Reviews of all aspects of criminal justice in rural America.
- **Rural Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement.** Crime prevention techniques and programs, police administration, problems faced by police in rural areas.
- **Rural Adjudication and Corrections.** Court management, judicial process, sentencing, legal services.
- **Rural Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.** Alternatives to institutionalization, youth services, delinquency prevention programs, juvenile drug abuse, juvenile delinquency incidence and offense patterns.

Additional publications on rural criminal justice may be available from State Planning Agencies or local criminal justice agencies. Information about how to obtain these documents is presented on page ix.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Ms. Carol E. Somlo, research associate, Center for Rural Criminal Justice Research, Minot State College, and Ms. Georgie Hager, reference librarian, Minot State College Memorial Library, Minot, North Dakota, for their untiring efforts in identifying, locating, and securing many of the documents in this bibliography.

In addition, we gratefully acknowledge Mr. Shanler D. Cronk, Attorney General's Office, State of Nebraska, for his willingness to review and comment on this compilation.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

The documents in this bibliography are part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) collection and are available to the public in the NCJRS Reading Room on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The NCJRS Reading Room is located in Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

For researchers who prefer to obtain personal copies, a sales source is identified whenever possible. For periodical literature, there are several potential sources of reprints: Original Article Tear Sheet Service (Institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106) and University Microfilms International (Article Reprint Department, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106). Document availability changes over time and NCJRS cannot guarantee continued availability from publishers and distributors.

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RURAL CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

NATURE AND EXTENT

1. **H. A. BLOCH. ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AS A FACTOR IN RURAL CRIME.** WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE MD 21202. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW,* CRIMINOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, V 40 (1949), P 458-470. **NCJ-59392**

   THE IMPACT OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION ON THE NATURE OF CRIME IN A RURAL COUNTY IS EXAMINED IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN 1949. ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, REMOTE FROM THE LARGE URBAN CENTERS OF NEW YORK STATE, UNDERWENT LITTLE STRUCTURAL CHANGE (POPULATION GROWTH OR COMPOSITION SHIFT, INDUSTRIALIZATION, ETC.) DURING THE DEPRESSION YEARS. THUS, ANY MODIFICATION IN THE STATISTICAL COMPOSITION OF OFFENDERS DURING THESE YEARS WOULD SUGGEST CHANGES INDUCED PRIMARILY BY THE DEPRESSION. THE CASES OF 159 OFFENDERS WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE COUNTY COURT DURING 1927-1929 ARE COMPARED WITH THE CASES OF 356 OFFENDERS WHO APPEARED DURING 1938-1941. THE COMPARISON ENCOMPASSES OFFENDERS' AGE, SEX, COMMUNITY OF RESIDENCE, LEVEL OF EDUCATION, RELIGION, FAMILY STATUS, VOCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS; TYPES OF OFFENSES; AND DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENSES. THE RESULTS SUPPORT THE VIEW THAT, UNDER APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS, ECONOMIC ADVERSITY TENDS TO INDUCE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AMONG PERSONS FOR WHOM ECONOMIC CRISIS LOWERS THE THRESHOLD OF 'TEMPTATION.' PERSONS LIVING ON FARMS AND IN VERY SMALL COMMUNITIES WERE IMMUNE TO THIS EFFECT, WHICH HAD ITS GREATEST IMPACT ON YOUNG, RELATIVELY WELL EDUCATED, LOWER-MIDDLE-CLASS, WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS IN MID-SIZED COMMUNITIES FUNCTIONING AS SERVICE, SHOPPING, AND TRADING CENTERS. DURING THE DEPRESSION YEARS THERE WERE INCREASES IN 'PLANNED CRIMES' (E.G., BURGLARY AS OPPOSED TO PETTY LARCENY) AND IN THE PERCENTAGE OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY CONFIRMED RECIDIVISTS (THOSE WITH THREE OR MORE PRIOR CONVICTIONS, GENERALLY FOR RELATIVELY MINOR OFFENSES). IT IS THEORIZED THAT DURING THE DEPRESSION A HABITUAL OFFENDER CLASS DEVELOPED AMONG OFFENDERS WHO, ABSENT ECONOMIC STRESSES, WOULD HAVE STOPPED AT THEIR FIRST OFFENSE, AND THAT THIS PHENOMENON TOOK PLACE IN COMMUNITIES TOO SMALL TO DEVELOP CONTROLS DEVISED BY LARGER POPULATION CENTERS DURING PERIODS OF ECONOMIC EXIGENCY, BUT TOO LARGE TO MAINTAIN THE TRADITIONAL, DIRECT CONTROLS FOUND AT ALL TIMES IN EXTREMELY SMALL COMMUNITIES. NO TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

2. **L. H. BOWKER. INCIDENCE OF DRUG USE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN TWO SMALL TOWNS—A COMMUNITY SURVEY.** UNITED NATIONS SALES SECTION. *BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS,* V 28, N 4 (OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1976), P 17-25. **NCJ-40789**

   RESEARCH EMPLOYING A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY ON SMALL TOWN DRUG USE IN A RURAL SETTING. THE ARTICLE REPORTS THE RESULTS OF A 1974 DRUG SURVEY IN TWO RURAL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. DRUG USE IN THESE TOWNS WAS FOUND TO BE SIMILAR TO DRUG USE IN URBAN AREAS. IT APPEARS THAT TOWNS OF 2,500 TO 50,000 PERSONS HAVE BEEN ABSORBED INTO THE NATIONAL DRUG CULTURE, WHILE ONLY FARMERS AND PEOPLE LIVING IN VERY SMALL TOWNS STILL EXPERIENCE RELATIVELY LOW RATES OF DRUG USE. OTHER FINDINGS INCLUDE ATTITUDES TOWARD AND NEEDS MET BY DRUG USE, AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG USE AND AGE, SEX, AND GENERAL HEALTH. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

   Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

3. **C. D. CHAMBERS. INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AMONG RURAL RESIDENTS WITHIN THE STATE OF IOWA, 1976 RESURVEY STATISTICAL REPORT.** RESOURCE PLANNING CORPORATION, 1606—17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20009. 35 p. 1976. **NCJ-35529**

   ONE OF A SERIES OF DOCUMENTS REFLECTING THE RESULTS OF A RESURVEY OF IOWA RESIDENTS ORIGINALLY CONTACTED IN 1974 TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF DRUG USE AND EXISTING ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DRUGS WITHIN THE STATE. THE RESURVEY WAS CONDUCTED TO ASSESS HOW THE USE OF DRUGS HAS CHANGED AND WHAT CURRENT ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUG USE ARE, TWO YEARS AFTER THE ORIGINAL SURVEY. IN THIS STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE AND ABUSE AMONG IOWA'S RURAL RESIDENTS, 39 PERCENT OF THE 280 RURAL FAMILIES SURVEYED IN 1974 RESPONDED TO THE 1976 RESURVEY. APPENDIXES CONTAIN COPIES OF THE RESURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE AND THE COVER LETTERS ACCOMPANYING IT. FOR STATISTICAL REPORTS FOR THE ENTIRE RESURVEY, SEE NCJ-35529 THROUGH NCJ-35533.

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FOR A SUMMARY OF ORIGINAL SURVEY RESULTS, SEE NCJ-35534.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

4. **M. B. CLINARD. RURAL CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO IL 60637. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY,* V 50 (1944), P 38-45. **NCJ-56397**

RURAL OFFENDERS DO NOT REGARD THEMSELVES AS CRIMINALS OR THEIR ACTIONS AS CRIMES ACCORDING TO THIS STUDY OF 60 REFORMATORY INMATES IN IOWA. THE RURAL OFFENDER IS OFTEN NEGLECTED IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH. THIS STUDY OF 60 IOWA REFORMATORY INMATES, FROM AREAS OF OPEN COUNTRY AND PLACES WITH A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 50 PERSONS, INDICATES THAT EXTENSIVE MOBILITY RESULTING IN RECKLESSNESS AND IRRESPONSIBILITY IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LIVES OF RURAL OFFENDERS. THE SUBJECTS GENERALLY HAD A MORAL FAMILY BACKGROUND AND A TRADITIONAL UPBRINGING, AND ANY DELINQUENCY WAS LIMITED TO PRANKS. THEY HAD AN INCREASED DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD AFTER THEIR ADOLESCENCE, SEEKING OUT IMPERSONAL CONTACTS AWAY FROM HOME TIES. THE SUBJECTS CONSIDERED THEMSELVES TO BE MOBILE PERSONS, MEASURING THEIR STATUS IN TERMS OF POSSESSIONS RATHER THAN IN THE OPINIONS OF OTHERS. MOST COMMITTED OFFENSES OUTSIDE THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES. DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION WITH CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WAS NOT A TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC, AS TWO-THIRDS OF THE OFFENDERS NEVER ASSOCIATED WITH GANGS OF DELINQUENTS. RURAL OFFENDERS DO NOT EXHIBIT THE TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOCIAL CRIMINAL. THEY USUALLY DO NOT START CRIMINAL ACTIVITY EARLY, DO NOT EXHIBIT A PROGRESSIVE KNOWLEDGE OF CRIMINAL TECHNIQUES, AND, SINCE CRIME IS NOT THEIR SOLE SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD, DO NOT PERCEIVE THEMSELVES TO BE CRIMINALS. TABULAR DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

5. **D. S. DUBOSE. PROBLEMS OF CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY IN THE SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST REGIONS OF TENNESSEE.** SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT, P O BOX 2385, JACKSON TN 38301. 58 p. 1977. **NCJ-50531**

A SURVEY OF 1,000 RESIDENTS WAS USED TO GAUGE INSTANCES OF AND ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME AGAINST THE 60,000 ELDERLY RESIDENTS OF THE WESTERN SECTOR OF TENNESSEE. FOLLOWING AN EXTENSIVE LITERATURE SEARCH AND CONSTRUCTION OF A SUITABLE QUESTIONNAIRE, THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT WAS ADMINISTERED TO OLDER CITIZENS OF THE SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST TENNESSEE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS, A PREDOMINANTLY RURAL 17-COUNTY AREA. ONLY 738 OF THE RESPONSES WERE UTILIZED DUE TO THE LARGELY INCOMPLETE RESPONSE PATTERNS OF NEARLY A THIRD OF THE SAMPLE. THE QUESTIONNAIRE QUERIED THE RESIDENTS REGARDING PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, INCIDENCE OF VICTIMIZATION, ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME, SATISFACTION WITH POLICE SERVICES, AND RESPECT FOR THE POLICE AND COURTS. THE RESULTING STATISTICAL DATA WERE ANALYZED DESCRIPTIVELY IN TERMS OF FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS AND MODEL RESPONSE PATTERNS, AND INFERENTIALLY AT THE NOMINAL LEVEL OF ANALYSIS. IT WAS FOUND THAT ALTHOUGH FEAR OF CRIME IS WIDESPREAD, ELDERLY VICTIMIZATION IN WEST TENNESSEE IS LOW; THERE IS STRONG SUPPORT FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCERS, AND QUALIFIED SUPPORT FOR THE COURT SYSTEM; AND WHEN VICTIMIZATION DOES OCCUR, IT OCCURS DISPROPORTIONATELY TO THOSE LEAST ABLE TO AFFORD IT (I.E., BLACKS AND THE INFIRM). THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS APPENDED, ALONG WITH PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWNS OF RESPONSES TO EACH ITEM. STATISTICAL SUMMARIES OF THE SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS ARE ALSO PROVIDED, AS ARE REFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: TENNESSEE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY, 4950 LINBAR DRIVE, THE BROWING-SCOTT BUILDING, NASHVILLE TN 37211.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

6. **J. R. DURBIN, R. A. PASEWARK, and D. ALBERS. CRIMINALITY AND MENTAL ILLNESS—A STUDY OF ARREST RATES IN A RURAL STATE.** AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY,* V 134, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 80-83. **NCJ-40635**

STUDY OF CUMULATIVE ARRESTS FOR THE PERIOD 1964-1973 FOR PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS ADMITTED TO A STATE HOSPITAL IN 1969 (286 MEN AND 175 WOMEN) AND FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION IN WYOMING. MALE PATIENTS WERE ARRESTED AS OFTEN OR MORE OFTEN THAN INDIVIDUALS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. NO MEN DIAGNOSED AS SCHIZOPHRENIC WERE ARRESTED FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS; ONE-FOURTH OF ARRESTS AMONG INDIVIDUALS DIAGNOSED AS ALCOHOLICS WERE FOR SUCH CRIMES. ARREST RATES AMONG WOMEN PATIENTS SEEMED TO PARALLEL THOSE OF WOMEN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT PERSONS HOSPITALIZED FOR MENTAL DISORDERS ARE NOT LESS FREQUENTLY ARRESTED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW THAN ARE PERSONS IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, WHICH CONTRASTS WITH FINDINGS IN PREVIOUS STUDIES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

7. **J. J. GIBBS. CRIME AGAINST PERSONS IN URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL AREAS—A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VICTIMIZATION RATES.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY NY 12203. 82 p. 1979. **NCJ-53551**

THIS REPORT COMPARES PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL AREAS, PROVIDES INFORMATION ON HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES, AND REVIEWS RESEARCH ON URBAN-RURAL CRIME RATE CONTRASTS. THE DATA ANALYZED ARE FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY. THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS ANALYZED IN THIS REPORT ARE AGE, SEX, RACE, MARITAL STATUS, FAMILY INCOME, AND MAJOR ACTIVITY OF VICTIMS. THE CRIMES ANALYZED ARE RAPE, ROBBERY, ASSAULT, AND PERSONAL LARCENY. THE MAJOR FINDINGS PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) URBAN RATES OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION ARE GREATER THAN SUBURBAN RATES OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION, AND SUBURBAN RATES ARE GREATER THAN RURAL RATES; (2) THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL RATES ARE GREATER FOR VIOLENT VICTIMIZATION THAN FOR THEFT VICTIMIZATION; (3) THE VICTIMIZATION PATTERNS WITHIN AREAS ARE SIMILAR (E.G., MALES HAVE A HIGHER VICTIMIZATION RATE THAN FEMALES, AND THE YOUNG ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE VICTIMIZED THAN OLDER PERSONS IN ALL POPULATIONS); (4) PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS HAVE MORE INFLUENCE ON VICTIMIZATION RATES IN RURAL AREAS THAN IN URBAN OR SUBURBAN AREAS (E.G., ALTHOUGH MALES HAVE A HIGHER RATE OF PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION THAN FEMALES, THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MALE AND FEMALE RATES IS HIGHER IN RURAL AREAS THAN IN SUBURBAN OR URBAN AREAS). (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00795-3.

8. **C. W. HOBART. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, LIQUOR CONSUMPTION AND OFFENDER RATES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—CANADA.** CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME, 55 PARKDALE AVENUE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1Y 1E5, CANADA. *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY,* V 20, N 3 (JULY 1978), P 259-278. **NCJ-48715**

DATA USED TO EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RAPID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN A PREVIOUSLY UNDEVELOPED AREA AND THE LIQUOR CONSUMPTION AND CRIME RATES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC. DATA ARE PRESENTED BEARING ON THE WIDELY HELD BELIEF THAT RAPID ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUSLY UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS TENDS INEVITABLY TO RESULT IN INCREASES IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND IN CRIME AMONG THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AFFECTED. THE AREA CONSIDERED IS THE MACKENZIE RIVER VALLEY IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC, WHERE, BEGINNING IN 1968, AN OIL EXPLORATION 'BOOM' BROUGHT RAPID ECONOMIC GROWTH. LIQUOR CONSUMPTION AND CRIME RATE DATA WERE STUDIED STARTING WITH 1960, BECAUSE IT WAS ABOUT THEN THAT NURSING STATIONS, AND THEREAFTER SCHOOLS AND LOW COST HOUSING ATTRACTED INCREASING NUMBERS OF PEOPLE INTO THE SETTLEMENTS. COMPARATIVE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND CRIME DATA ARE PRESENTED FOR CANADA, FOR SELECTED CANADIAN PROVINCES, AND FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. SIMILAR DATA ARE PRESENTED FOR THREE REGIONS OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER VALLEY, AND FOR SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN THE VALLEY. THE DATA ARE BELIEVED TO SHOW THAT LIQUOR CONSUMPTION AND CRIME RATES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HAVE GENERALLY INCREASED MORE RAPIDLY THAN IN THE REST OF CANADA. AMONG THE COMMUNITIES IN THE VALLEY, HOWEVER, THE DATA SHOW A VARIETY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT IMPACT, LIQUOR CONSUMPTION, AND OFFENSE RATES. THE INCIDENCE OF PROBLEM CONSEQUENCES IS HIGHEST IN THE LARGEST AND MOST RAPIDLY GROWING TOWNS IN THE DEVELOPMENT IMPACTED AREA. TABULATED DATA USED IN THE STUDY ARE INCLUDED. FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES ARE ALSO PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

9. **A. W. JAMISON. RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF CRIME IN URBAN AND RURAL COUNTIES OF ARKANSAS.** *SOUTHWESTERN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY,* V 5, N 2 (SEPTEMBER 1974), P 180-183. **NCJ-63285**

THIS 1924 ARKANSAS STUDY BASED ON 6 URBAN AND 12 RURAL COUNTIES FOUND THAT CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY WERE MOST COMMON IN URBAN AREAS AND LEAST COMMON IN MOUNTAIN TERRITORY. MOUNTAIN TERRITORIES YIELDED THE GREATEST PERCENTAGE OF SEX CRIMES, AND ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES WERE ABOUT EQUAL IN CITY AND LOWLAND AND ABOUT 2.5 TIMES AS COMMON AS IN THE MOUNTAINS. THE 2,436 CRIMES LISTED WERE CLASSIFIED AS CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY, SEX, LIQUOR, MISCELLANEOUS, AND TOTALED ACCORDING TO THE SEX AND COLOR OF THE CRIMINAL. THE PUBLISHED REPORT OF THE ARKANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR 1921-22 WAS USED; ONLY CONVICTIONS WERE TAKEN AS EVIDENCE OF CRIME. WHEN A COMPARISON ACCORDING TO COLOR WAS MADE, LEAVING OUT THE MOUNTAIN FIGURES FOR WHICH THE PROPORTION OF BLACKS WAS VERY SMALL, IT WAS FOUND THAT IN PROPORTION TO THEIR NUMBERS, BLACKS COMMITTED TWICE AS MANY CRIMES AS WHITES AGAINST PROPERTY IN URBAN AREAS; NEARLY TWICE AS MANY SEX CRIMES AND A MUCH LARGER PROPORTION OF LIQUOR AND MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES. IN ALL, CITY BLACK CRIMINALITY WAS FOUND TO BE ALMOST DOUBLE THAT OF WHITES. A COMPARISON OF WHITES AND BLACKS IN THE LOWLAND COUNTRIES SHOWED A SLIGHTLY LOWER RATE FOR BLACKS IN ALL CATEGORIES EXCEPT SEX CRIMES WHERE THE BLACK RATE WAS NEARLY THREE TIMES THAT OF WHITES. WHITE WOMEN COMMITTED MORE CRIME IN URBAN AREAS. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED.

10. **J. T. KARR. RISE OF PROACTIVE POLICE STRATEGIES—AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO BUREAUCRATIC RATIONALIZATION AND RURAL-URBAN CRIME DIFFERENTIALS.** 408 p. 1978. **NCJ-56434**

TWO ALABAMA POLICE AGENCIES, A RURAL SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND AN URBAN DEPARTMENT, ARE USED TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE REPORTED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL CRIME RATES ARE DUE IN PART TO PROACTIVE POLICE STRATEGIES. THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION HAVE BEEN USED BY MANY AUTHORS TO 'PROVE' LARGE URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN CRIME AND TO FIND 'CAUSES' FOR THESE DIFFERENCES. EXAMINATION OF TWO POLICE AGENCIES SUGGESTS THAT RURAL AREAS HAVE AS MUCH CRIME AS URBAN AREAS. THEY DO NOT, HOWEVER, HAVE AS MUCH REPORTED CRIME. TWO REASONS ARE GIVEN. RURAL AREAS ARE STRONGLY INDEPENDENT AND WILL NOT TOLERATE PROACTIVE POLICE STRATEGIES EXCEPT IN EXTREMELY UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES. RURAL AREAS ALSO RELY ON SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE POLICE TO HANDLE MINOR TRANSGRESSIONS. DIRECT OBSERVATION OF URBAN AND THE RURAL POLICE OPERATIONS AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THEIR RECORDS INDICATE THAT REPORTED CRIME RATES AND ACTUAL CRIME RATES ARE IN CLOSEST AGREEMENT FOR HOMICIDES, AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS, ARMED ROBBERY, AND OTHER MAJOR OFFENSES. GREAT DIVERGENCE IN THE RURAL AREA IS REPORTED FOR MINOR DRUG OFFENSES, JUVENILE CRIME, AND PETTY THEFT. RURAL POLICE HANDLE THESE MATTERS INFORMALLY, WITHOUT WRITTEN REPORTS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE URBAN POLICE SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME ON SUCH REPORTS AND CONSIDER THESE BEHAVIORS TO BE 'PROBLEMS.' PROACTIVE MEASURES ARE INSTITUTED, WHICH CONSEQUENTLY LEAD TO THE DISCOVERY OF STILL LARGER NUMBERS OF SUCH BEHAVIORS. THE RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENTIAL IN CRIME IS DUE TO POLICE PERCEPTIONS RATHER THAN ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF THE CRIME. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SUPPORTS THE STUDY, INCLUDING MANY CASE EXAMPLES. TABLES PRESENT STUDY DATA. THE EFFECT OF PROACTIVE BEHAVIORS ON ETHNIC GROUPS IS DISCUSSED BRIEFLY. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: SPECIAL PRICES FOR ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 7824806. (Microfiche)

11. **G. M. KREPS. STUDY OF CRIME IN RURAL OHIO—THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECOLOGICAL FACTORS AND A RURAL CRIME INDEX.** 165 p. 1977. **NCJ-45403**

THE DEGREE OF CORRELATION BETWEEN SEVERAL DEPENDENT VARIABLES RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT AND THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE OF THE RATE OF RURAL CRIME IS TESTED FOR NINE COUNTIES IN OHIO. THE COUNTIES SELECTED FOR STUDY WERE ATHENS, HOCKING, PERRY, CLARK, FAYETTE, MADISON, ASHLAND, MEDINA, AND WAYNE COUNTIES, ALL CONSIDERED REPRESENTATIVE OF OHIO'S RURAL POPULATION. DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM THREE SOURCES: 899 FIELD INTERVIEWS ON VICTIMIZATION CONDUCTED IN THE SUMMER OF 1974; CENSUS DATA OBTAINED FROM 1970 CENSUS STATISTICS; AND UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS COMPILED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES DEVELOPED FROM AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF THE PERTINENT LITERATURE INCLUDED: DEMOGRAPHIC AND ATTITUDINAL ASPECTS OF THE

COMMUNITY; PHYSICAL ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS (DEFENSIBLE SPACE) OF THE BUILDING LOCATION; BUILDING CONFIGURATION AND CONDITION; SIZE AND TYPE OF FARMING OPERATION; LAND TOPOGRAPHY; DEGREE OF NEIGHBORLINESS; AND SECURITY MEASURES. THE RURAL CRIME RATE WAS DEVELOPED FROM THE NUMBER OF CRIMES COMMITTED PER ACTUAL NUMBER OF RURAL INHABITANTS REPORTED FROM THE RESULTS OF THE FIELD INTERVIEWS. TWO MAJOR AIMS OF THE STUDY WERE TO EXAMINE THE CONCEPT OF 'DEFENSIBLE SPACE' IN A RURAL SETTING IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE ITS USEFULNESS AS A MODEL TO PREDICT CERTAIN ASPECTS OF POSSIBLE CAUSES FOR RURAL CRIME AND TO DETERMINE THE USEFULNESS OF THE CONCEPT OF 'DEFENSIBLE SPACE' IN RURAL AREAS AS A MEANS OF REDUCING CRIME THROUGH THE IDENTIFICATION OF FACTORS WHICH ARE THOUGHT TO BE CAUSALLY RELATED TO A LOWER CRIME RATE. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE ECOLOGICAL FACTORS AS INDEPENDENT VARIABLES ACCOUNT FOR ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE VARIANCE BETWEEN THE COUNTIES OF LOW AND OF HIGH CRIME INDEX. INTERPRETATIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND, STUDY METHODOLOGY, AND DATA ANALYSIS ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. TABULAR STATISTICS AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED, AND APPENDIXES PRESENT THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND A MAP OF THE TEST AREA.

Supplemental Notes: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106.

12. **H. M. NELSEN, J. P. REED, and R. E. TISH. LOCALITY, PROPERTY OFFENDERS, AND ATTITUDE TOWARD LAW.** TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 317 AGRICULTURE BUILDING, COLLEGE STATION TX 77840. *RURAL SOCIOLOGY,* V 38, N 2 (JUNE 1971), P 195-202. **NCJ-59365**

THE ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW HELD BY KENTUCKY PROPERTY OFFENDERS WERE STUDIED TO DISCOVER IF THERE ARE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OFFENDERS WITH URBAN OR RURAL BACKGROUNDS. ALTHOUGH EARLIER STUDIES APPARENTLY FOUND RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES (WITH RURAL OFFENDERS HAVING A MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE LAW), LATER STUDIES FOUND NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES. THIS STUDY PREDICTED THAT INCARCERATED WHITE MALES FROM A RURAL RESIDENTIAL BACKGROUND WOULD HOLD MORE FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE LAW THAN THOSE FROM AN URBAN BACKGROUND. INTERVIEWING WAS COMPLETED IN THE SPRING OF 1970 WITH 111 WHITE MALE PROPERTY OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IN KENTUCKY'S 2 MAJOR PENAL INSTITUTIONS, KENTUCKY STATE PENITENTIARY AT EDDYVILLE AND KENTUCKY STATE REFORMATORY AT LAGRANGE. THE SAMPLE WAS LIMITED TO PROPERTY OFFENDERS BECAUSE THEY REPRESENT THE LARGEST SINGLE CATEGORY OF OFFENDERS, AND BECAUSE THEY ARE REGARDED AS THE GROUP IN WHICH CRIMINAL CAREERS ARE CONCENTRATED. FROM PRISON FILES, A POPULATION LISTING WAS PREPARED, INCLUDING ONLY WHITE PROPERTY OFFENDERS; INTERVIEWEES WERE THEN DRAWN AT STATED INTERVALS FROM THE LISTING. FINDINGS SHOW THAT URBAN RESPONDENTS (THOSE FROM A COMMUNITY OF 10,000 OR LARGER) WERE MORE LIKELY TO SCORE HIGH ON THE ANTI-LAW INDEX, WHICH INCLUDED PREFERENCE FOR ASSOCIATION WITH OFFENDERS AND CONDONING BREAKING THE LAW; AGE WAS INVERSELY RELATED TO ANTILAW ATTITUDE BUT NOT SIGNIFICANTLY; THE NUMBER OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES IS POSITIVELY RELATED TO ANTILAW ATTITUDE; AND RESIDENCE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ANTILAW ATTITUDE ONLY FOR THOSE RESPONDENTS WHO HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY SERVED ONE OR MORE SENTENCES--RURAL RESPONDENTS WITH ONE OR MORE PREVIOUS SENTENCES WERE LIKE THEIR URBAN COUNTERPARTS. FURTHER RESEARCH ON THE RURAL-URBAN VARIABLE IS RECOMMENDED. TABLES SUPPORT THE TEXT.

13. **J. N. NEWMAN. DIFFERENTIAL REPORTING RATES OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION.** 71 p. 1978. **NCJ-60718**

THIS RESEARCH SEEKS TO EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENTIAL REPORTING RATES OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION AMONG URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENTS; SEVERAL PREDICTOR VARIABLES ARE EXAMINED TO CLARIFY NOTED REPORTING VARIATIONS. DATA FOR THE STUDY WERE GENERATED BY A FIVE-COUNTY VICTIMIZATION SURVEY CONDUCTED IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN 1976. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS SENT TO 6,000 HOUSEHOLDS. TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES WERE USED AS THE SOURCE OF THE PROBABILITY SAMPLE. THE OVERALL RESPONSE RATE WAS APPROXIMATELY 60 PERCENT FOR 5 COUNTIES. THE QUESTIONNAIRE ASKED RESPONDENTS TO ACCOUNT FOR THEIR VARIOUS VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCES DURING 1975; BOTH PROPERTY CRIMES AND PERSONAL CRIMES WERE INCLUDED. DETAILED INFORMATION WAS ASKED ONLY FOR THE MOST RECENT CASE OF A PARTICULAR OFFENSE. SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME, PLACE OF RESIDENCE, RESPONDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF POLICE AND THE COURT, AND REPORTING RATES WERE ESTABLISHED FOR EACH RESPONSE. ANALYSES OF THE RESULTING DATA INDICATE THAT URBAN RESIDENTS SUFFER MORE VICTIMIZATIONS BUT NOT MORE SERIOUS VICTIMIZATIONS THAN RURAL RESIDENTS. THE NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS ACCOUNTS FOR THE HIGHER REPORTING RATES BY URBAN RESIDENTS. THE GREATER THE SEVERITY OF THE CRIME, THE GREATER THE LIKELIHOOD OF REPORTING. NO DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE OR THE COURTS WERE DETECTED BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENTS. FURTHERMORE, ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE AND THE COURTS DID NOT APPEAR TO AFFECT THE LIKELIHOOD OF REPORTING. IT APPEARS THAT THE DIFFERENCE IN URBAN AND RURAL CRIME RATES MIGHT BE PARTIALLY EXPLAINED BY DIFFERENTIAL REPORTING RATES OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION. FOOTNOTES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND STUDY DATA ARE PROVIDED IN THE DISSERTATION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: SPECIAL PRICES FOR ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS. WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 7903587. (Microfiche)

14. **K. R. OLSON, R. S. CARMAN, and R. A. PASEWARK. CORRELATES OF ALCOHOL ARRESTS IN A RURAL STATE.** MARCEL DEKKER, INC, 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE ADDICTIONS,* V 13, N 3 (1978), P 415-425. **NCJ-60122**

DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER CORRELATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS DURING 1975 IN 23 WYOMING COUNTIES ARE EXPLORED. ARREST AND CONVICTION RATES FOR PUBLIC INTOXICATION, DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, AND LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS WERE CORRELATED WITH COUNTY POPULATION, POPULATION CHANGE, LIQUOR SALES, NUMBER OF LAW OFFICERS, INDIAN POPULATION, AND CRIME RATE. POPULATION INCREASES BETWEEN 1970 AND 1974 WERE ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASES IN LIQUOR SALES BUT NOT WITH INCREASES IN ALCOHOL-RELATED ARRESTS. HIGHER RATES OF ALCOHOL-RELATED ARRESTS GENERALLY WERE ASSOCIATED WITH LARGER POPULATION SIZE AND HIGHER CRIME RATES. ALCOHOL ARREST RATES WERE NOT RELATED TO PER-CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL. COUNTIES WITH LARGE INDIAN POPULATIONS

HAD HIGHER ARREST RATES FOR PUBLIC INTOXICATION AND LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS, BUT NOT FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED. CONVICTION RATES WERE NOT RELATED TO THE SIZE OF THE INDIAN POPULATION. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE FORMAL LEGAL COMPLICATIONS RESULTING FROM ALCOHOL USE SHOULD FOCUS PRIMARILY ON MORE DENSELY POPULATED AREAS, SINCE ARREST RATES ARE HIGHER IN SUCH AREAS THAN MIGHT BE EXPECTED ON THE BASIS OF RELATIVE LEVELS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN DENSELY AND SPARSELY POPULATED AREAS. THE FINDING THAT THE ALCOHOL ARREST RATE BUT NOT THE LEVEL OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION WAS UNUSUALLY HIGH AMONG INDIANS SUGGESTS THAT PROGRAMS DIRECTED TO INDIANS SHOULD SEEK TO MODIFY THE TIME, PLACE, AND SOCIAL OUTCOMES OF THEIR DRINKING IN ORDER TO REDUCE LEGAL COMPLICATIONS. THE GENERALLY HIGH CONVICTION RATE FOR ALCOHOL OFFENSES SUGGESTS THAT SEVERE DISPOSITIONS CANNOT CONTROL PROBLEM DRINKING. A SUMMARY OF THE METHODS AND FINDINGS OF RELATED STUDIES, TABLES, AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

15. **M. PARMELEE. URBAN AND RURAL CRIME AND VICE—DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS (FROM CRIMINOLOGY, 1921).** MACMILLAN, 866 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10022. 13 p. 1921. **NCJ-63286**

THIS 1921 ARTICLE COMPARES URBAN AND RURAL CRIME AND DISCUSSES THE FORCES WHICH ACCENTUATE URBAN CRIMINALITY, ORGANIZED VICE IN CITIES, UNORGANIZED VICE IN THE COUNTRY, AND POPULATION INFLUENCES ON CRIME. PROSTITUTION, DRUNKENNESS, GAMBLING, AND CRIME APPEAR TO BE MORE PREVALENT IN CITIES THAN IN RURAL AREAS. FOR EXAMPLE, 1881 FIGURES FROM ITALY SHOW THAT URBAN AREAS HAD A LARGER INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION THAN DID RURAL AREAS. FORCES WHICH ACCENTUATE URBAN CRIMINALITY INCLUDE CONGESTED POPULATION, VIOLATION OF CITY ORDINANCES WHICH ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO RURAL AREAS, NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF CRIME WHICH INFLUENCE MORE CRIME, AND A COMPLEX SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. FURTHERMORE, CERTAIN CRIMES CAN BE COMMITTED MOST SUCCESSFULLY IN CITIES, (E.G., PICKPOCKETING, PROPERTY CRIMES, BURGLARY, BLACKMAIL, CRIMINAL ABORTION, AND VARIOUS TYPES OF FRAUD). HOWEVER, SEVERAL CRIMES (INFANTICIDE, CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON, AND, IN GENERAL, VIOLENT AND BRUTAL CRIMES), OCCUR MORE FREQUENTLY IN RURAL AREAS. SUCH ACTIVITIES AS GAMBLING, PROSTITUTION, AND EXCESSIVE DRINKING ALSO OCCUR IN THE COUNTRY, BUT THEY ARE NOT NEARLY AS ORGANIZED THERE AS THEY ARE IN THE CITY. EXCESSIVE AND MALICIOUS GOSSIPING, SCANDALMONGERING, NAGGING, BIGOTRY, AND UNSCRUPULOUS CUNNING IN COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED VICIOUS; THE RURAL POPULATION IS PROBABLY WORSE IN THESE RESPECTS THAN THE URBAN POPULATION. ANOTHER CRITICAL FACTOR IN THE GROWTH OF URBAN CRIME IS UNCONTROLLED POPULATION GROWTH. FEW CHANGES COULD BE OF GREATER VALUE TO SOCIETY IN GENERAL AND TO THE POORER CLASSES IN PARTICULAR THAN ABOLISHING THE RESTRICTIVE POLICIES OF BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION DISSEMINATION. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

16. **G. H. PHILLIPS. RURAL CRIMES AND RURAL OFFENDERS.** 15 p. 1976. **NCJ-39477**

THIS BULLETIN PRESENTS INFORMATION ON THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF RURAL CRIME IN OHIO, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL OFFENDERS, CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME CAUSES, AND THE EXTENT OF THE USE OF CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES. VANDALISM AND THEFT OFFENSES ARE THE MOST FREQUENTLY COMMITTED CRIMES. THE TYPICAL OFFENDER IS A WHITE, MALE, 16-19 YEAR OLD, SINGLE, URBAN RESIDENT. CITIZENS BLAME THE CRIME ON LAXITY IN THE COURTS AND LACK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. MOST RURAL OHIOANS DO NOT TAKE EVEN THE MOST RUDIMENTARY CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES, SUCH AS LOCKING HOMES AND CARS WHEN AWAY.

Sponsoring Agencies: OHIO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION; OHIO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, US 250 AND OHIO 83 SOUTH, WOOSTER OH 44691.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

17. **G. H. PHILLIPS, G. M. KREPS, and C. W. MOODY. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN RURAL CRIME.** OHIO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, US 250 AND OHIO 83 SOUTH, WOOSTER OH 44691. 21 p. 1976. **NCJ-39478**

THIS PAPER RELATES A NUMBER OF DEMOGRAPHIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND ARCHITECTURAL FACTORS IN THE OCCURRENCE OF CRIME OR VICTIMIZATION BY CRIME IN RURAL OHIO. IT WAS FOUND THAT HIGHER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCE MORE CRIME THAN OTHERS; CHURCH MEMBERS ARE MORE OFTEN VICTIMS OF VANDALISM THAN NON-MEMBERS; RURAL DWELLINGS CLOSE TO ROADS ARE LESS LIKELY TO BE VANDALIZED OR STOLEN FROM THAN MORE REMOTE RESIDENCES. A RESIDENCE SITUATED ON ROLLING LAND IS MORE LIKELY TO BE VICTIMIZED THAN ONE ON FLAT LAND, AND RURAL RESIDENTS WHO ALWAYS LOCK THEIR HOUSE WHEN THEY LEAVE ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE VICTIMIZED THAN THOSE WHO NEVER LOCK THEIR HOUSE. FACTORS NOT LINKED WITH VICTIMIZATION INCLUDE FARMERS VS. NON-FARMERS, THE PRESENCE OF WATCHDOGS, DISTANCE OF RESIDENCE FROM NEIGHBOR, DISTANCE FROM TOWN, FENCES ON PROPERTY, SIZE OF FARM OR TRACT.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

18. **G. H. PHILLIPS and T. N. WURSCHMIDT. OHIO RURAL VICTIMIZATION STUDY.** OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. 26 p. 1979. **NCJ-63284**

A VICTIMIZATION STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN IN ORDER TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF CRIME IN RURAL OHIO. PERFORMED IN 1974, THE STUDY INVOLVED A VICTIMIZATION SURVEY ADMINISTERED TO RESIDENTS OF 889 OPEN-COUNTRY RURAL HOUSEHOLDS LOCATED WITHIN 9 SELECTED OHIO COUNTIES. THE RECALL PERIOD FOR REPORTED INCIDENTS WAS CONFINED TO 1 YEAR. ANALYSIS OF DATA SHOWED PROPERTY CRIMES, ESPECIALLY THOSE INVOLVING VANDALISM AND LARCENY THEFT, TO BE THE OVERWHELMING PROBLEM IN RURAL OHIO. THE FINDING WAS IN CONTRAST TO THE PROBLEM AS REPORTED BY OHIO SHERIFFS VIA AN OFFENDERS STUDY CONDUCTED WITHIN THE SAME COUNTIES DURING AN OVERLAPPING TIME PERIOD. THE DISPARITY APPEARS DUE TO THE FACT THAT ONLY 45 PERCENT OF ADMITTED VICTIMIZATION INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE MOST FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED REASON FOR NOT REPORTING INCIDENTS WAS THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN 'NO USE.' SEVERAL SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS AND NONVICTIMS WERE EXAMINED AGAINST THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES OF BURGLARY, THEFT, AND VANDALISM IN AN EFFORT TO DISCERN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS OR WITHIN THE VICTIMS' CATEGORY. ONLY TWO RELATIONSHIPS PROVED SIGNIFICANT. FIRST, RESIDENTS IN THE HIGHEST INCOME GROUP WERE NEARLY TWICE AS OFTEN VICTIMS OF VANDALISM AS MIDDLE AND LOWER INCOME GROUPS. SECOND, CHURCH MEMBERS FROM EVERY DENOMINATIONAL GROUP EXAMINED OWNED PROPERTY WHICH WAS VANDALIZED AT A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER RATE THAN PROPERTY OWNED BY NON-CHURCH MEMBERS. THE CRIME OF VANDALISM WAS THE ONLY DEPENDENT VARIABLE WHICH DEMON-

STRATED MARKED DIFFERENCES WHEN TESTED AGAINST THE SELECTED SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS. IT IS HOPED THAT THE FINDINGS FROM THIS FIRST MAJOR STATEWIDE VICTIMIZATION STUDY CAN PROVIDE FUEL FOR GENERATING HYPOTHESES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION AT THE 1979 RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS, BURLINGTON, VERMONT, AUGUST 23-26, 1979.

19. **A. SHERBO. TESTIMONY ON THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT (HR 7927) AND THE FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT (HR 8948) (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922).** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON DC 20515. 13 p. 1978. NCJ-57935

THE PLIGHT OF BATTERED WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS IS MADE MORE ACUTE BY ISOLATION; THE STATE POLICE ARE MANY MILES AWAY, SOCIAL SERVICES ARE FEW AND GETTING A WARRANT INVOLVES A LONG TRIP TO THE COUNTY SEAT. THE APPALACHIAN RESEARCH AND DEFENSE FUND OF KENTUCKY, INC. COUNTED ASSAULT CHARGES, SURVEYED DIVORCE STATISTICS, AND EXAMINED POLICE RECORDS IN PERRY COUNTY, KY., TO ESTIMATE THE EXTENT OF WIFE ABUSE IN RURAL AREAS OF THE STATE. IT FOUND THAT ON A PER CAPITA BASIS ABOUT AS MANY WOMEN WERE BEING BEATEN AS WERE COMING TO THE ATTENTION OF AUTHORITIES IN URBAN AREAS. HOWEVER, AS IN URBAN AREAS, MANY CASES GO UNREPORTED. THE PROBLEM IS COMPOUNDED BY THE FACT THAT MOST OF THESE WOMEN LIVE IN REMOTE HOLLOWS WITH NO TELEPHONE. THE FAMILY STRUCTURE IS PATRILOCAL. IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR A WHOLE HOLLOW OR CREEK BRANCH TO BE COMPOSED OF JUST ONE FAMILY; EACH BROTHER'S WIFE IS THE OUTSIDER AND SHE CAN OFTEN EXPECT LITTLE SUPPORT FROM HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY. TIES TO HER OWN FAMILY CAN ALSO TRAP HER IF SHE MUST LEAVE THAT COMMUNITY IN ORDER TO LIVE IN PEACE. HER CALL TO THE POLICE MAY BE ANSWERED BY A FRIEND OF HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY. IF A SHELTER IS ESTABLISHED, ITS LOCATION WOULD BE QUICKLY KNOWN IN THE SMALL TOWNS. AT PRESENT THERE IS ONE SHELTER FOR BATTERED WOMEN IN KENTUCKY, LOCATED IN LOUISVILLE. A SURVEY OF OVER 50 AGENCIES IN THREE COUNTIES TURNED UP ONLY TWO WHO COULD ACCOMODATE OR GIVE TEMPORARY FINANCIAL AID TO A BATTERED WOMAN. FUNDING IS URGED TO HELP LOCAL PEOPLE DEVELOP APPROPRIATE LOCAL SERVICES. URBAN SOLUTIONS IMPOSED BY OUTSIDERS WILL NOT WORK IN RURAL AREAS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE PERRY COUNTY SURVEY RESULTS PLUS REFERENCES. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57935 AND NCJ 57937-57941.

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 17, 1978.

20. **B. L. SMITH. CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN RURAL AREAS—AN ANALYSIS OF VICTIMIZATION PATTERNS AND REPORTING TRENDS.** 376 p. 1979. NCJ-59026

THE PATTERNS OF VICTIMIZATION IN A RURAL AREA AND RURAL RESIDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE CRIME PROBLEM IN THEIR COMMUNITY ARE EXAMINED, AND COMPARISONS ARE MADE BETWEEN THE VICTIMIZATION RATES OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH A SAMPLE OF 481 RURAL INDIANA RESIDENTS AGED 12 AND ABOVE, AND WITH 102 BUSINESS PROPRIETORS. THE INTERVIEWS FOCUSED ON VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE, FEAR OF CRIME, PERCEPTIONS OF THE QUALITY OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND PERSONAL, HOUSEHOLD, AND COMMERCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA. SECONDARY DATA INCLUDED AN EXAMINATION OF CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE AND ARREST RECORDS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITHIN THE COUNTY SURVEYED, JUVENILE OFFENSE RECORDS AND COURT CASES FOR THE PERIOD COVERED BY THE SURVEY, AND INTERVIEWS WITH ADMINISTRATORS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES WITHIN THE COUNTY. THE RESULTS OF THESE SURVEYS WERE COMPARED TO THE PATTERNS OF VICTIMIZATION REVEALED BY NATIONAL CRIME PANEL SURVEYS OF URBAN AREAS. WHILE MOST URBAN SURVEYS FOUND THAT MALES HAVE A SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER VICTIMIZATION RATE THAN FEMALES FOR CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, THE DATA FROM THESE RURAL SURVEYS REVEALED THAT THIS PATTERN EXTENDS TO PERSONAL THEFT CRIMES AS WELL. HOWEVER, FOR RURAL RESIDENTS, THE YOUNGER THE RESPONDENT, THE GREATER THE RISK OF VICTIMIZATION, AND UPPER-INCOME FAMILIES WERE SLIGHTLY MORE LIKELY TO BE VICTIMS OF HOUSEHOLD CRIME THAN LOWER OR MIDDLE-INCOME FAMILIES. FURTHERMORE, THE VULNERABILITY OF RURAL RESIDENTS AND THEIR WILLINGNESS TO REPORT CRIMES WERE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT FROM URBAN RESIDENTS. THE FACT THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE-FOURTH OF THE VICTIMIZATIONS EXPERIENCED BY RURAL RESIDENTS OCCUR OUTSIDE THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS IN CITIES OF 10,000 OR MORE, SUGGESTS THAT RURAL RESIDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TO PERSONAL THEFT CRIMES WHEN VISITING URBAN AREAS. RURAL RESIDENTS' TENDENCY TO REPORT A MUCH LOWER PROPORTION OF OFFENSES TO THE POLICE THAN URBAN RESIDENTS IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE DESIRE OF RURAL RESIDENTS TO USE INFORMAL MEANS OF SANCTIONING WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THUS, A WILLINGNESS TO REPORT OFFENSES TO THE POLICE MAY BE RELATED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORMAL, BUREAUCRATIC CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS, A POSSIBLE OUTGROWTH OF URBANIZATION. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A GLOSSARY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TERMINOLOGY, SAMPLING INFORMATION, THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES, INTERVIEWER GUIDELINES AND SCHEDULES, AND AN INDEX OF CRIME SEVERITY. NOTES AND AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PURDUE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL THESIS.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; PURDUE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, WEST LAFAYETTE IN 47907.

21. **B. L. SMITH and DONNERMEYER. VICTIMIZATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS—A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.** 26 p. 1979. NCJ-63287

THIS PAPER REPORTS ON THE RESULTS OF A CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEY IN BENTON COUNTY, IND., A PREDOMINANTLY AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY. THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME BY TYPE IS EXAMINED. IN 1975, AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY, BENTON COUNTY HAD A POPULATION OF 10,828 PERSONS. MAJOR FOCI OF THE STUDY INCLUDE THE TYPE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR, THE TOTAL VOLUME OF CRIME, AND THE PROPORTION OF CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN THIS RURAL AREA WITH NATIONAL AVERAGES AND WITH THE RATES OF VARIOUS METROPOLITAN AREAS. A STRATIFIED PROPORTIONATE SAMPLE OF RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTY WAS OBTAINED USING AN AREA PROBABILITY SAMPLING TECHNIQUE. THE COUNTY WAS DIVIDED INTO THREE STRATA: TOWN, VILLAGE, AND OPEN COUNTRY. A TOTAL OF 181 SAMPLING BLOCKS OF 20 DWELLING UNITS WERE DRAWN UP, AND 481 RESPONDENTS FROM 222 HOUSEHOLDS WERE INTERVIEWED FOR THE HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL VICTIMIZATIONS SECTIONS OF THE STUDY. THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT WAS DIVIDED INTO FIVE PARTS: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION, PERSONAL INFORMATION, HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS, PERSONAL SCREEN QUESTIONS, AND CRIME INCIDENT REPORT. STUDY FINDINGS LEAD TO THESE CONCLUSIONS: (1) A GREATER PROPORTION OF CRIME EXPERIENCED BY RURAL RESI-

DENTS IS OF A LESS SERIOUS NATURE THAN OFFENSES EXPERIENCED BY RESIDENTS OF URBAN AREAS; (2) THE VOLUME OF CRIME OCCURRING WITHIN RURAL AREAS IS GENERALLY EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS OF 50,000 OR LESS, BUT NOT AS HIGH AS THAT OF METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 50,000 OR MORE; (3) THE PROPORTION OF VICTIMIZATIONS EXPERIENCED BY RURAL RESIDENTS IN URBAN AREAS, OR OUTSIDE THE COUNTY, IS HIGHER THAN THE PROPORTION OF VICTIMIZATIONS EXPERIENCED BY URBAN RESIDENTS WHEN OUTSIDE THE URBAN AREA. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

22. **D. J. STEFFENSMEIER and C. JORDAN. CHANGING PATTERNS OF FEMALE CRIME IN RURAL AMERICA, 1962-75.** TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 317 AGRICULTURE BUILDING, COLLEGE STATION TX 77840. *RURAL SOCIOLOGY,* V 43, N 2 (SPRING 1978), P 87-102. **NCJ-59601**

TRENDS IN FEMALE CRIME IN RURAL AMERICA ARE EXAMINED USING ARREST RATES SINCE 1962, AND RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES IN MALE-FEMALE CRIME PATTERNS ARE ASSESSED. DATA ON ARRESTS FROM 1962-75 WERE OBTAINED FROM THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS. ANALYSIS BEGINS WITH DATA FOR 1962, THE FIRST YEAR IN WHICH ARREST FIGURES WERE PROVIDED SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AREAS. TO OVERCOME THE DEFICIENCIES OF EARLIER ANALYSES, SEX-SPECIFIC ARREST RATES WERE USED AS THE PRINCIPAL MEASURE OF FEMALE CRIME. U.S. CENSUS DATA WERE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS DATA TO COMPUTE ARREST RATES REFINED ACCORDING TO SEX AND RESIDENCE DISTRIBUTIONS IN THE POPULATION. THE PROCEDURE USED TO COMPUTE THESE RATES MAKES THE ARREST FIGURES COMPARABLE OVER TIME AND BETWEEN THE SEXES. TO FACILITATE COMPARISONS OF MALE-FEMALE ARREST RATES, THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTED BY FEMALES TO THE TOTAL (MALE AND FEMALE) ARREST RATE FOR EACH OFFENSE WAS CALCULATED. ANOTHER SET OF CALCULATIONS PERFORMED TO ASSESS CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF SERIOUS CRIMES COMMITTED BY RURAL FEMALES AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER SIGNIFICANT CHANGES HAVE BEEN OCCURRING IN THE PROFILE OF THE RURAL FEMALE OFFENDER. FINDINGS SHOW THAT THE RELATIVE GAP BETWEEN THE SEXES HAS NOT CHANGED FOR VIOLENT CRIME, BUT HAS NARROWED SOMEWHAT FOR PROPERTY CRIME. THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT HAS HAD LITTLE OR NO EFFECT ON RURAL FEMALE ARREST PATTERNS. THESE TRENDS PARALLEL THOSE FOR URBAN FEMALES, OFFERING SUPPORT FOR THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE RATE OF INCREASE AND THE SEX DIFFERENTIALS WILL BE SIMILAR IN RURAL AND URBAN LOCATIONS. STUDY FINDINGS LEND SUPPORT TO RECENT RESEARCH SHOWING RELATIVE COMPARABILITY IN BEHAVIORAL AND ATTITUDINAL CHANGES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN WOMEN (AND MEN) DURING THE PAST DECADE. RESULTS ALSO LEND CREDENCE TO THE CONTINUED VIABILITY OF THE RURAL-URBAN VARIABLE. SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED FOR ADDITIONAL RESEARCH ON RURAL WOMEN AND THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

23. **G. B. SUNDERLAND. CRIME IN RURAL AMERICA.** NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION, 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, SUITE 320, WASHINGTON DC 20036. *NATIONAL SHERIFF (DECEMBER 1976-JANUARY 1977),* P 22, 24, 30. **NCJ-41206**

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES SURROUNDING A RURAL CRIME CONFERENCE CONVENED AT THE FBI ACADEMY AT QUANTICO, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 1-3, 1976. THIS CONFERENCE REVEALED THAT THERE WAS A GENERAL DEARTH OF EMPIRICAL INFORMATION ON THE RURAL CRIME PHENOMENON. OTHER FINDINGS EMANATING FROM WORKSHOP REPORTS WERE THAT THEFT OF EQUIPMENT AND LIVESTOCK CAUSED THE GREATEST FINANCIAL LOSSES IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS, THAT BOTH FARM AND SUBURBAN FAMILIES FEAR THEFT AND VANDALISM, AND THAT RAPID RESPONSES TO SERVICE FOR LOCATIONS SITUATED IN REMOTE OR POORLY MAPPED AREAS ARE OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE.

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

24. **C. TOEWS, K. BAKER, A. THOMPSON, and S. SCHAPIRO. RURAL POVERTY AND RURAL JUSTICE (FROM BEGINNING ASSESSMENT OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS, 1977, BY SHANLER D CRONK—SEE NCJ-53789).** NATIONAL RURAL CENTER, 1828 L STREET, NW SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON DC 20036; AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO IL 60637. 18 p. 1977. **NCJ-53790**

STATISTICS DOCUMENT THE FACT THAT, PROPORTIONALLY, RURAL AREAS HAVE MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH POVERTY AS URBAN BUT ARE UNDERFUNDED FOR HEALTH, WELFARE, TRANSPORTATION, AND LEGAL SERVICES. THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FORMULA FOR FIGURING THE POVERTY LEVEL IS EXPLAINED. THEN 1975 FIGURES ARE ANALYZED. THESE SHOW THAT 15.2 PERCENT OF THE 32 PERCENT OF THE U.S. POPULATION LIVING IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS ARE BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL WHILE ONLY 10.8 PERCENT OF THE 68 PERCENT OF THE URBAN DWELLERS ARE CLASSIFIED AS POOR. FURTHER ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT 42.4 PERCENT OF NONMETROPOLITAN BLACKS AND 12.6 PERCENT OF NONMETROPOLITAN WHITES ARE POOR AND THAT THE MAJORITY OF THESE POOR ARE ELDERLY, YOUNG CHILDREN, OR FAMILIES HEADED BY WOMEN. GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ARE THEN EXAMINED. ONLY IN EDUCATION DOES EXPENDITURE APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION. YET MORE THAN 5 PERCENT OF RURAL SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN ARE NOT IN SCHOOL. HEALTH AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES ARE UNDERFUNDED AND OFTEN GOVERNMENT POLICIES DENY THESE SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS. (MEDICAID WILL NOT PAY FOR SERVICES RENDERED BY A NURSE PRACTITIONER OR PARAMEDICAL PERSON, EVEN THOUGH SUCH PERSONS GENERALLY STAFF RURAL CLINICS.) COURTS AND ATTORNEYS HAVE INADEQUATE FACILITIES, INSUFFICIENT SUPPORT STAFF, AND LIMITED ACCESS TO LAW LIBRARIES OR TRAINING TO UPDATE SKILLS. THE POOR PERSON ASSIGNED DEFENSE COUNSEL MAY GET GOOD SERVICE OR RUSHED SERVICE FROM AN OVERWORKED PRIVATE ATTORNEY. MOST LEGAL AID PROGRAMS ARE IN THE CITIES AND FEDERAL FUNDING GOES TO EXISTING PROGRAMS. A SPECIAL SECTION DOCUMENTS THE PROBLEMS FACING MINORITIES IN RURAL AREAS. STATISTICS SUPPORT EACH ARGUMENT. FIGURES FROM A NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, BUDGET FIGURES FOR THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION, AND POPULATION FIGURES ARE ALL INCLUDED. ADDITIONAL TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION, 250 PARK AVENUE, ROOM 904, NEW YORK NY 10017.

25. **J. USEEM and M. WALDNER. PATTERNS OF CRIME IN A RURAL SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTY.** TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 317 AGRICULTURE BUILDING, COLLEGE STATION TX 77840. *RURAL SOCIOLOGY,* V 7, N 2 (JUNE 1942), P 175-185. **NCJ-59606**

THE PATTERNS OF CRIME IN THE RURAL AREA OF HUTCHINSON COUNTY, S.D., A COUNTY RELATIVELY UNTOUCHED BY URBANIZATION, ARE STUDIED. COMPARATIVELY LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE DYNAMIC FACTORS PRODUCING CRIME IN RURAL SOCIETY, AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAS BEEN CONFINED LARGELY TO THE COMPARISON OF RURAL WITH URBAN CRIME RATES. A SURVEY OF OFFENDERS DURING THE PAST 50 YEARS IN HUTCHINSON COUNTY REVEALS THAT CRIME IN A RURAL SOCIETY REQUIRES ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF RURAL LIFE RATHER THAN MERELY COM-

PARISON WITH URBAN PATTERNS. THE HIGH INCIDENCE OF CRIMINALITY AMONG TOWN PEOPLE, CERTAIN ETHNIC GROUPINGS, THE DIVORCED AND UNMARRIED, AND THE YOUNG, AND THE FACT THAT DELINQUENCY IS GROWING IN EXCESS OF POPULATION INCREASE REFLECT THE ROLES WHICH MEMBERS OF THESE STRATA OCCUPY IN THE LOCAL SOCIAL ORDER. COMMUNITIES HAVE LITTLE INSIGHT INTO THE FACTORS PRODUCING CRIMINALITY AND REGARD EACH DELINQUENT AS A CASE OF PERSONAL DEMORALIZATION. THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS ATTUNED TO PUNISHMENT RATHER THAN TO PREVENTION OR REHABILITATION. MISCONDUCT IS LARGELY A PRODUCT OF THE CLASH BETWEEN THE PRESCRIBED NORMS OF CONDUCT AND THE INABILITY OF VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION TO FULFILL THEM. THUS, THE HIGH PROPORTION OF OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC IS THE RESULT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE MORES OF LOCAL ETHNIC GROUPS (MENNONITES, THE GERMAN-RUSSIANS, THE GERMAN-CATHOLICS, AND THE HUTTERISCHEN-MENNONITES) AND THE CODES ASCRIBED BY THE STATE. SIMILARLY, THE GROWTH OF DELINQUENCY IN CERTAIN STRATA OF THE POPULATION CAN BE TRACED TO THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN THE TRADITIONAL VALUES OF THE ADULTS WHO CONTROL THE COMMUNITIES AND THE MORE SECULAR WAYS OF SUCH GROUPS OF YOUTH. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT IF CRIMINALITY IN THIS LOCALITY HAD BEEN STUDIED IN THE TRADITIONAL STYLE OF COMPARING THE RATES WITH THOSE OF URBAN AREAS, LITTLE WOULD HAVE BEEN REVEALED ABOUT THE DYNAMIC FACTORS PRODUCING DELINQUENCY IN THIS RURAL AREA. TABLES SUPPLEMENT THE TEXT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

26. **G. B. VOLD. CRIME IN CITY AND COUNTRY AREAS.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 3937 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA PA 19104. *AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE ANNALS*, V 217 (SEPTEMBER 1941), P 38-45. **NCJ-59603**
A CULTURAL EXPLANATION OF URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF CRIME, AS REFLECTED IN OFFICIAL STATISTICS FOR THE NATION AND FOR MINNESOTA IN THE LATE 1930'S, IS DEVELOPED IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN 1941. THE INFERENCES ABOUT URBAN AND RURAL DIFFERENCES THAT CAN BE DRAWN FROM OFFICIAL CRIME STATISTICS ARE LIMITED BY A NUMBER OF FACTORS (E.G., THE RURAL PREFERENCE FOR INFORMAL CONTROLS). HOWEVER, IT DOES APPEAR THAT, WHILE THERE IS NOT MUCH URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCE IN THE RATES OF SERIOUS CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON, URBAN AREAS HAVE A FAR GREATER PROBLEM THAN RURAL AREAS WITH THE MORE COMMON CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. A GENERAL EXPLANATION OF HIGH CRIME RATES IN CITIES RESTS ON TWO HYPOTHESES: (1) THAT THERE HAS BEEN A SELECTIVE MIGRATION FROM THE COUNTRY TO THE CITY OF INDIVIDUALS LIKELY TO COMMIT CRIMES; AND (2) THAT THE CITY ITSELF INFLUENCES THE LIVES OF ITS INHABITANTS IN A WAY THAT PROMOTES CRIMINALITY. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POPULATION MOVEMENTS IS INSUFFICIENT TO WARRANT CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THEIR EFFECT OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINALITY. A MORE PROMISING EXPLANATION LIES IN THE COMBINATION OF SITUATIONAL FACTORS, SOCIAL PRESSURES, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATIONS THAT DETERMINE INDIVIDUAL LIFE PATTERNS. IN BOTH CITY AND COUNTRY, MOST PEOPLE HAVE MEANINGFUL CONTACT AND IDENTIFY THEMSELVES WITH PEOPLE WHOSE STANDARDS ARE THE SUBSTANCE OF LAW-ABIDING BEHAVIOR. IN CITY CULTURES, HOWEVER, THE CHANCES ARE GREATER THAT THE INDIVIDUAL WILL CONTACT AND BE INFLUENCED BY GROUPS WHOSE CODES ARE MARGINAL OR CRIMINAL, AND WHO ENCOURAGE RATHER THAN DISAPPROVE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. IN THE RURAL CULTURE, THE INDIVIDUAL IS MORE LIKELY TO BE PROVIDED STANDARDS, AND CONCEPTIONS OF PROPRIETY THAT ARE CONDUCIVE TO LAW-ABIDING BEHAVIOR. STATISTICAL TABLES ARE INCLUDED.

27. **J. F. VUILLENMIER. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY CRIMINALS.** *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY*, V 11, N 4 (1921), P 528-550. **NCJ-59602**
A 1921 ARTICLE REPORTS FINDINGS OF A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF 100 MALE PRISONERS. CHARACTERISTICS OF CITY AND RURAL CRIMINALS WERE ANALYZED IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND CRIMINALS AND CAUSES OF CRIMINALITY. IN COMPARING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CITY AND RURAL CRIMINALS, PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES (INHERITANCE, EDUCATION, AGE, AND SEX) AND SOCIAL CAUSES (RACE, OCCUPATION, AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS) WERE EXAMINED AS INSEPARABLE INTERACTING FACTORS. THE STUDY EXAMINED 100 MALE INMATES OF AUBURN PRISON IN NEW YORK STATE. HALF WERE CLASSIFIED AS CITY (NEW YORK CITY) CRIMINALS AND HALF WERE CLASSIFIED AS RURAL CRIMINALS. ALL WERE AGED 35 OR YOUNGER. THE MEN WERE QUESTIONED ABOUT THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS: PHYSICAL (ORDER OF BIRTH, RACE, AGE, WEIGHT, HABITS), INTELLECTUAL (MENTAL AGE, SCHOOLING, RELIGION). SOCIAL (FAMILY HISTORY, INDUSTRIAL, RECREATIONAL, MARITAL, AND HOME CONDITIONS), AND CRIMINAL (FAMILY HISTORY, SUBJECT'S HISTORY). OBSERVATIONS OF THE EXAMINER ALSO WERE CONSIDERED. INTERVIEW RESULTS AND OFFICIAL PRISON RECORDS WERE ANALYZED. SEVERAL STRIKING DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE RURAL AND CITY CRIMINALS. ONLY 16 PERCENT OF THE RURAL GROUP HAD FOREIGN-BORN PARENTS COMPARED TO 60 PERCENT OF THE NEW YORK CITY GROUP. THE CITY GROUP WAS 66 PERCENT CATHOLIC BUT THE COUNTRY GROUP WAS 74 PERCENT PROTESTANT. NEARLY 66 PERCENT OF ALL THE CITY CRIMINALS WERE INMATES OF A JUVENILE INSTITUTION, BUT ONLY 4 PERCENT OF THE RURAL GROUP WERE JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THE MARITAL STATE OF THE INMATES ALSO DIFFERED SHARPLY, WITH 80 PERCENT OF THE CITY GROUP BEING SINGLE CONTRASTED WITH 44 PERCENT FOR THE COUNTRY GROUP. THE DATA INDICATED THAT IN THE CITY THE HOME WAS BROKEN UP AT AN EARLIER PERIOD OF THE PRISONER'S LIFE THAN IN THE COUNTRY. THE MEDIAN MENTAL AGE OF THE TWO GROUPS WAS QUITE SIMILAR--12 YEARS AND 7 MONTHS FOR THE CITY GROUP AND 12 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS FOR THE RURAL GROUP. A COMPOSITE PICTURE OF EACH TYPE OF CRIMINAL IS DESCRIBED, INCLUDING ETHNIC BACKGROUND, SEXUAL PROCLIVITIES, AND TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED. NO REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED, BUT TABULAR DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED.

28. **J. R. WARNER JR. RURAL CRIME, RURAL CRIMINALS, RURAL DELINQUENTS—PAST RESEARCH AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS.** 31 p. 1979. **NCJ-59576**
MAJOR THEMES IN THE LITERATURE ON RURAL CRIME FROM 1930 TO 1979 ARE REVIEWED, AND 22 DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ARE LISTED. THE PROBLEM OF DEFINING RURAL CRIME PERVADES THE LITERATURE. OTHER COMMON PROBLEMS INCLUDE THE MIXING OF RURAL AND SMALL-TOWN POPULATIONS IN STATISTICS, AND THE INACCURACY OF POLICE RECORDS ON WHICH STATISTICS ARE BASED. RURAL CRIME STUDIES HAVE DEALT WITH THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF RURAL CRIME (ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO URBAN CRIME), CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL OFFENDERS, STRUCTURAL AND CULTURAL VARIABLES AND THEIR RELATIVE INFLUENCE ON RURAL AND URBAN CRIME, AND CRIME RATES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF RURAL COMMUNITIES (AGRICULTURAL, MINING, LOGGING, FISHING). OTHER STUDIES HAVE FOCUSED ON REGIONAL PATTERNS (PARTICULARLY VIOLENCE IN THE RURAL SOUTH), CRIME IN

REMOTE AREAS AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY (SUBCULTURE, DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION, ANOMIE, ALIENATION) IN RURAL CONTEXTS, CHANGES IN RURAL CRIME RATES, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN RURAL AREAS. RESEARCH ON RURAL CRIME SHOULD TAKE THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS: ACCURATE HISTORICAL SURVEYS, CLEAR SEPARATION OF RURAL AND SMALL-TOWN AREAS AND STUDIES OF BOTH, ANALYSIS OF RURAL CULTURE AND ITS LINK TO VIOLENCE, CRIME-CATEGORY STUDIES (FRAUD, MANSLAUGHTER, ARSON, ETC.), STUDIES OF THE RELATIVE PUNITIVENESS OF RURAL AND URBAN POLICE AND COURTS, STUDIES OF VIOLENCE IN RURAL HOMES, REGIONAL STUDIES, STUDIES FOCUSING ON ECONOMIC TYPES OF RURAL COUNTIES, AND STUDIES DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN STRUCTURE AND CULTURE AS CRIMINOGENIC VARIABLES. OTHER DIRECTIONS SHOULD INCLUDE IMPROVED SELF-REPORTS, COHORT STUDIES, AND VICTIM REPORTS; REPLICATIONS OF STUDIES; CLASS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE STUDIES; RACIAL AND ETHNIC STUDIES; LONGITUDINAL STUDIES; EVALUATIONS OF THE EFFECTS OF RAPID SOCIAL CHANGE; APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES; INTERINSTITUTIONAL STUDIES (E.G., RURAL SCHOOLS AND CRIME); STUDIES OF URBAN PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS; ASSESSMENTS OF THE EFFECTS OF LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS ON RURAL CRIME; AND STUDIES OF FEMALE CRIMINALS IN RURAL AREAS. TABLES AND GRAPHS SHOWING VARIATIONS IN CRIME RATES BY POPULATION SIZE IN 1976 ARE INCLUDED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RURAL JUSTICE, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, JUNE 20, 1979.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

29. **J. R. WARNER J R. RURAL CRIME—A BIBLIOGRAPHY.** VANCE BIBLIOGRAPHIES, PO BOX 229, MONTICELLO IL 61856. 13 p. 1978. **NCJ-53545**

THE TOPIC OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY, CONTAINING APPROXIMATELY 150 ENTRIES DATING FROM 1919 TO 1978, IS RURAL CRIME. MOST CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORY HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN URBAN AREAS, AND RURAL CRIME IS VIEWED AS THE OPPOSITE END OF A CONTINUUM THAT VIEWS CITIES AS CRIMINOGENIC AREAS AND, BY DEFAULT, RURAL AREAS AS RELATIVELY CRIME-FREE. RURAL AREAS ARE NOT CRIME-FREE, ALTHOUGH THE AMOUNT AND SERIOUSNESS OF CRIME IS LESS THAN IN URBAN AREAS. THERE ARE SEVERAL CRIMES OF A TRULY RURAL NATURE, INCLUDING CATTLE RUSTLING AND VIOLATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LAWS. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES ARTICLES DEALING WITH THE MAGNITUDE OF RURAL CRIME, TYPES OF CRIME TYPICAL OF RURAL AREAS AND RURAL PEOPLE, ECOLOGICAL STUDIES, REGIONAL STUDIES, VIOLENCE IN SOUTHERN STATES, THE RELATION BETWEEN RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND RURAL CRIME, ANOMIE, ALIENATION, DEVIATION PRONENESS IN RURAL AREAS, THE 'FRONTIER' ETHIC, PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME IN RURAL AREAS, POLICE WORK IN RURAL AREAS, CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL DELINQUENTS AND CRIMINALS, SOCIAL CHANGE AND RURAL CRIME, CRIME AND URBANIZATION, CULTURAL AND SUBCULTURAL FACTORS IN RURAL CRIME, AND SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL CRIME. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ON RURAL CRIME NOT CONTAINED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE NOTED.

Supplemental Notes: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERIES—BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Availability: VANCE BIBLIOGRAPHIES, PO BOX 229, MONTICELLO IL 61856.

30. **A. L. WOOD. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND CRIME IN SMALL WISCONSIN COMMUNITIES.** AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1722 N STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW,* V 7, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1942), P 40-46. **NCJ-59609**

TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME, THIS STUDY EXAMINES SMALL COMMUNITIES THAT LACK THE HETEROGENEITY OF CITIES AND STATES. THE USE OF RELATIVELY ISOLATED LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF LESS THAN 2,000 PEOPLE IN AN INVESTIGATION OF CRIME RATES OVERCOMES TWO OF THE BASIC CRITICISMS OF THE USE OF AREA RATES. PREVIOUS STUDIES WERE CRITICIZED BECAUSE THE AREAS STUDIED WERE NOT INDEPENDENT UNITS AND THE MEANING OF THEIR CRIME RATES WAS DOUBTFUL; ALSO, THE AREAS WERE NOT HOMOGENEOUS UNITS AND THE RATES BECAME DISTORTED. RATES WHICH ARE OPEN TO SUCH LIMITATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO STATISTICAL MANIPULATION. LIMITATIONS OF THE SPECIFIC DEFINITION OF A CRIME CAN BE OVERCOME BY THE STUDY OF TOWNS WITHIN A SINGLE STATE. IN THE STUDY OF 24 WISCONSIN TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS BETWEEN 1,000 AND 2,500 THE CRIME RATES WERE BASED ON THE NUMBER OF MALE FELONS IN AN 8-YEAR PERIOD. SEVEN COMMUNITIES, IN PARTICULAR, WERE EXAMINED, AND THE SUBJECT GROUP WAS NARROWED TO MALES BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 44. OF THE 24 INDEXES CORRELATED WITH CRIME RATES, 4 HAD SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS WITH CRIME RATES. THREE OF THE FOUR WERE INDEXES OF ECONOMIC PROSPERITY, SUCH AS THE ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY. THE THIRD SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION INVOLVED THE MUTUAL-AID PARTICIPATION RATES. THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME IS MORE RELATED TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE COMMUNITY THAN TO THE TYPE OF BUSINESS INVOLVED OR TO THE DEMOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE PEOPLE. A HIGH CRIME RATE IS BELIEVED TO BE A FUNCTION OF THE LOSS OF SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, AND COMMUNITY VALUES. THE PREVENTION OF CRIME RELIES ON SOCIAL CONTROLS WHICH ARE FOSTERED BY VALUES THAT INDUCE SATISFACTION AND BY SOCIAL PARTICIPATION WHICH PRODUCES INTEGRATED COMMUNITY LIVING. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

31. **S. W. YANG. ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CRIME IN RURAL OHIO.** 120 p. 1975. **NCJ-50994**

THE TECHNIQUES OF HUMAN ECOLOGY RESEARCH ARE APPLIED TO CORRELATE DATA ON CRIME LEVELS AND DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL FACTORS ON CRIME RATES. A 1975 DISSERTATION SHOWED CRIME TO BE A PRODUCT OF MULTIPLE FACTORS: INCOME, DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, AND FAMILY INSTABILITY. ALTHOUGH NO ONE ECOLOGICAL FACTOR WAS OBSERVED TO BE CORRELATED HIGHLY WITH THE CRIME RATE, THE AGGREGATE OF FACTORS IS CONSIDERED LIKELY TO PRODUCE AN ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. HYPOTHESES TESTED INCLUDED EXPECTATIONS OF POSITIVE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESENCE OF YOUNG MALES IN THE COMMUNITY AND THE CRIME RATE AND UNEMPLOYMENT/POVERTY IN THE COMMUNITY AND THE CRIME RATE. THE STUDY OF NINE TOWNSHIPS IN RURAL OHIO SHOWED THAT CRIME RATES WERE NOT RANDOM BUT WERE CORRELATED WITH SEVERAL COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS. THE EMPIHICAL RESULTS SHOWED LARCENY-THEFT TO BE THE MOST WIDESPREAD CRIME COMMITTED IN THE COMMUNITIES, FOLLOWED BY VANDALISM AND BURGLARY. SIX OF SIXTEEN VARIABLES ACCOUNTED FOR VARIATIONS IN THE CRIME RATE. POSITIVE CORRELATIONS WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE CRIME RATE AND THE EXTENT OF MARITAL INSTABILITY, THE CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS, AND THE COMMUNITY SATISFACTION LEVEL. NEGATIVE CORRELATIONS WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE CRIME RATE AND THE DEGREE OF POPULATION CHANGE AND THE LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND POVERTY. ALTHOUGH A NEGATIVE CORRELATION WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE CRIME RATE AND THE PRESENCE OF YOUNG MALES, THE DEGREE OF CORRELATION WAS CONSIDERED INSIGNIFICANT. EXPLANATIONS FOR THE CONCLU-

SIONS ARE PROVIDED, AND IT IS SPECULATED THAT THE CRIME RATE WOULD BE MORE PREDICTABLE IF ADDITIONAL VARIABLES WERE EXAMINED. THE DOCUMENT PROVIDES THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED TO COLLECT COMMUNITY DATA, TABLES ILLUSTRATING THE DATA, DEFINITIONS OF CRIMES SURVEYED AND VARIABLES EXAMINED, A LIST OF OFFENSES BASED ON SHERIFFS' REPORTS, AND A MAP OF THE STUDIED AREA.

Supplemental Notes: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 7?-3601.

RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

32. **ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. RURAL LEGAL RESEARCH—CREIGHTON LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER—AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.** 135 p. 1977. **NCJ-39467**

THIS MANUAL SUMMARIZES THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CREIGHTON LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER, NEBRASKA'S EXEMPLARY PROJECT DEALING WITH RURAL LEGAL RESEARCH, AND PROVIDES A GUIDE TO OTHER STATES WISHING TO ESTABLISH A SIMILAR SERVICE. FOR MANY YEARS NOW, CONSIDERABLE NATIONAL PUBLICITY HAS BEEN DEVOTED TO BIG-CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS SUCH AS EXCESSIVE TRIAL DELAY. FAR LESS IS HEARD ABOUT INFORMATION DELAY AND ITS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. IN NEBRASKA, A 1974 SURVEY OF 173 ATTORNEYS AND JUDGES REVEALED THAT ONLY 63 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS HAD ACCESS TO U.S. SUPREME COURT MATERIALS, ONLY 22 PERCENT HAD REPORTERS FROM OTHER STATES OR FROM FEDERAL JURISDICTIONS, AND THAT REPORTER SERVICES AND LEGAL MATERIALS WERE VIRTUALLY UNAVAILABLE. THE CREIGHTON LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER (CLIC), LOCATED AT CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL IN OMAHA, WAS CREATED TO ASSURE THAT JUSTICE IN RURAL AREAS OF NEBRASKA IS CURRENT. USING THE RESOURCES OF THEIR LAW LIBRARY, COMBINED WITH THEIR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE, CLIC RESEARCHERS SERVE AS MAIL AND TELEPHONE LAW CLERKS TO JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, AND COURT-APPOINTED DEFENSE COUNSEL IN THE ENTIRE STATE, EXCEPT FOR THE TWO URBAN AREAS OF LINCOLN AND OMAHA. FOUR FEATURES OF CLIC HAVE COMBINED TO PRODUCE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN RURAL NEBRASKA. THESE ARE: LEGAL RESEARCH TAILORED TO USER NEEDS; CENTRALIZED RESEARCH SERVICES USING LAW SCHOOL RESOURCES; SPECIAL IN-DEPTH PROJECTS TO IMPROVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES; AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SERVICES. ALTHOUGH CLIC IS A NEBRASKA SOLUTION, THE PROBLEM IT ADDRESSES IS NATIONAL IN SCOPE. TO PROVIDE A GUIDE TO OTHER STATES INTERESTED IN EXPANDING THE INFORMATION RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO RURAL AREAS, THE CREIGHTON LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER HAS BEEN NAMED AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THIS MANUAL DESCRIBES CLIC'S ORGANIZATION AND BUDGET, RESPONSE PROCEDURES, AND IMPACT ON THE NEBRASKA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. A VARIETY OF REPLICATION AND POLICY ISSUES INCLUDING DESIGN, STAFF AND EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS, AND PROJECTING USER DEMAND ARE COVERED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00497-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

33. **S. D. CRONK, Ed. BEGINNING ASSESSMENT OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS.** NATIONAL RURAL CENTER, 1828 L STREET, NW SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON DC 20036; AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO IL 60637. 54 p. 1977. **NCJ-53789**

THIS REPORT OF A CONFERENCE HELD UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE NATIONAL RURAL CENTER AND THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION CONTAINS SIX CONFERENCE PAPERS AND A SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP DISCUSSIONS ON PROBLEMS AND ISSUES. THE FORMAL PAPERS DISCUSS THE LACK OF LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE RURAL POOR, THE PROBLEMS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN RURAL AREAS, THE INABILITY OF RURAL PEOPLE TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF PUBLIC INTEREST ADVOCATE LAWS, PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DELIVERING LEGAL SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS, AND THE STRUCTURE OF RURAL COURTS. A DIRECTORY OF RESOURCES IS PROVIDED. THE DISCUSSIONS ARE SUMMARIZED IN BOTH THE INTRODUCTION AND IN AN APPENDIX. THE MAJOR PROBLEMS ARE SEEN AS A POWERLESSNESS OF RURAL PEOPLE TO INFLUENCE THEIR JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND THE STRONG URBAN BIAS OF FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT RURAL PEOPLE OFTEN HAVE LITTLE KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS, THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO ATTRACT QUALIFIED LAWYERS AND COURT PERSONNEL TO RURAL AREAS, AND THAT LARGE DISTANCES AND SPARSE POPULATIONS MAKE DELIVERY OF SERVICES DIFFICULT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT GREATER ACCESS TO LEGAL SERVICES COULD BE FACILITATED BY COORDINATING THEM WITH OTHER HUMAN SERVICES WHICH ARE NOW BEING DELIVERED INDEPENDENTLY AND FAR MORE EFFECTIVELY. THE SYSTEM'S FAILURE TO DELIVER LEGAL SERVICES TO RURAL MINORITIES IS ATTRIBUTED TO LACK OF RESOURCES TO MAKE BASIC SERVICES AVAILABLE TO HARD-TO-REACH MINORITIES SUCH AS MIGRANT FARMWORKERS, INABILITY TO ADAPT TO CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES, AND INSENSITIVITY TO MINORITY PROBLEMS. LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION AND

OTHER PROGRAMS ARE CRITICIZED FOR NOT REACHING RURAL AREAS, AND THE CONSERVATIVE NATURE OF RURAL COURTS IS DESCRIBED. CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL PEOPLE WHICH MAKE THEM SLOW TO SEEK HELP ARE ALSO REVIEWED. A SERIES OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED. APPENDIXES PRESENT CONFERENCE DATA. (SEE ALSO NCJ 53790-NCJ 53793)

Supplemental Notes: CONFERENCE REPORT, OCTOBER 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION, 250 PARK AVENUE, ROOM 904, NEW YORK NY 10017.

34. **M. GINSBERG. RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE—AN OVERVIEW.** UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW, 2500 RED RIVER, AUSTIN TX 78705. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW,* V 3, N 1 (1974), P35-51. **NCJ-59398**

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS ARE EXAMINED, CONCENTRATING ON THE UNIQUE PROBLEMS OF JUSTICE IN RURAL AREAS. TWO BASIC SOCIOLOGICAL FACTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FIRST, THE RAPID PACE OF URBAN ENVIRONMENTS IS ABSENT, WITH AN APPARENT LACK OF INCENTIVE OR STIMULUS TO CHANGE. CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDES CONTINUE TO RESIST INTRUSIONS INTO THE MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER. SECONDLY, THE ANONYMITY OF CITY LIFE IS NOT FOUND IN RURAL AREAS. EVERYONE IS DEEPLY INVOLVED IN THE LIVES AND AFFAIRS OF NEIGHBORS. FOR THIS REASON, LAW ENFORCEMENT IS SUBJECTIVE AND TENDS TO PRODUCE DIFFERENT RESULTS FROM ITS URBAN COUNTERPART. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IS DEPENDENT UPON THEIR FINANCING. MOST RURAL COUNTIES CANNOT AFFORD EXTENSIVE POLICE OR SHERIFF'S PROTECTION AND THUS RELY ON THE OFFICERS TO SUPPLY THEIR OWN EQUIPMENT. FREQUENTLY, SUCH AGENCIES ARE AVAILABLE ONLY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE DURING WEEKDAYS. RURAL OFFICERS RELY ON THEIR PERSONAL EXPERIENCE, RATHER THAN ON EXPENSIVE TECHNIQUES. THEY ALSO RELY ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE PUBLIC, SINCE IN RURAL AREAS THE VICTIM IS MORE LIKELY TO RECOGNIZE THE OFFENDER. BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT FUNDING, MOST RURAL DISTRICTS ARE UNABLE TO EMPLOY A FULL-TIME DISTRICT ATTORNEY, INSTEAD, THE PART-TIME ATTORNEY MUST CONTINUE IN PRIVATE PRACTICE DESPITE THE POSSIBILITY FOR CONFLICTS OF INTEREST. RURAL CRIMINAL ADJUDICATION IS AFFECTED BY THE JUDGES' FAMILIARITY WITH THE BACKGROUND OF THE DEFENDANTS AND THE VICTIMS. MOST JUDGES STRIVE TO CONDUCT FAIR TRIALS, AND COMMUNITY ATTITUDES APPEAR TO ENHANCE THE CONDUCT OF RURAL JURIES RATHER THAN DETRACT FROM IT. INADEQUATE FINANCING REMAINS AN OBSTACLE TO EFFECTIVE REFORM OF RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. NO REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

35. **W. J. GORSE and N. J. BERAN. COMMUNITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF LINCOLN.** OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. 96 p. 1973. **NCJ-10963**

CASE STUDY EVALUATION OF CRIME, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND CITIZEN ATTITUDES IN RURAL TOWN DESCRIBES CRIME TYPE, SYSTEM FUNCTIONING, AND NEEDS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EXISTENCE OF A UNIFYING FOLK ETHIC. THIS IS THE CONCLUSION DRAWN BY THE AUTHORS OF THIS 1972 CASE STUDY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF AN OHIO COMMUNITY OF 11,250 WHICH THEY CALL LINCOLN. TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF OUTSIDE FUNDING ON THE COMMUNITY, THE AUTHORS CONDUCTED A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF ALL LEVELS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THIS EXAMINATION INVOLVED STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH A 10 PERCENT RANDOM SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS, 54 BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS, MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE CITY AND COUNTY PROSECUTORS, AND THE MUNICIPAL AND COMMON PLEAS COURT JUDGES. DATA WERE GATHERED ON REPORTED OFFENSES, BOTH REPORTED AND UNREPORTED HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS VICTIMIZATION, JUDICIAL POLICIES, PRACTICES AND PERSONNEL, AND CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION ISSUES. THESE FINDINGS WERE INTERPRETED AND COMPARED WITH BASE-LINE DATA FROM COMPARABLE 1969-70 STUDIES. THE COMMUNITY'S CRIME PROBLEMS, AS WELL AS SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS, ARE THEN RELATED TO THOSE OF LARGE URBAN AREAS AND THE DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED. IN CONSIDERING SOLUTIONS TO RURAL CRIME PROBLEMS, THE AUTHORS DISCUSS THE INAPPROPRIATENESS OF MOVING TOWARD GREATER POLICE PROFESSIONALISM AS METROPOLITAN SYSTEMS HAVE DONE. GREATER PROFESSIONALISM, THEY CONTEND, IS GENERALLY ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED FORMALIZATION AND IMPERSONALIZATION, BOTH OF WHICH WOULD ERODE THE FOLK ETHIC TRADITIONALLY SUPPORTING RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. THEY THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS WHICH WOULD CAPITALIZE ON THE FOLK ETHIC SHOULD BE FOUND. EVALUATION TOOLS AND DATA SUMMARIES USED APPEAR IN THE REPORT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS HITCHCOCK HALL, ROOM 316, 2070 NEIL AVENUE, COLUMBUS OH 43210.

36. **GREATER EGYPT REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, 608 EAST COLLEGE STREET, CARBONDALE IL 62901. CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS FOR A NONMETROPOLITAN AREA: ALEXANDER, FRANKLIN, GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JOHNSON, MASSAC, PERRY, POPE, PULASKI, SALINE, UNION AND WILLIAMSON COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.** 457 p. 1977. **NCJ-51540**

NATIONAL STANDARDS ARE ADAPTED AND EXPANDED TO MAKE THEM MORE APPROPRIATE TO RURAL AND SMALL TOWN APPLICATION. A TOTAL OF 209 STANDARDS COVERING ALL ASPECTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE REVIEWED. THIS WORK IS A PORTION OF THE 'DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARDS IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS' PROJECT, A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT DESIGNED TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM OF IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL STANDARDS IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS. CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS PROPOSED BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS AND THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ARE REVIEWED. REASONS FOR REVISIONS AND ADAPTATIONS RECOMMENDED ARE GIVEN. THIS VOLUME REPRESENTS THE STAFF WORK DONE FOR A COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS WHICH WORKED FOR 13 MONTHS TO DEVELOP CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRIORITIES FOR THE GREATER EGYPT REGION OF ILLINOIS, A LARGELY RURAL, 15-COUNTY AREA IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. THE RESULT WAS A LIST OF PRIORITIES TOGETHER WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACHIEVING THESE GOALS. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS STANDARDS WHICH WERE DELETED FROM CONSIDERATION BY THE TASK FORCE AS NOT APPLICABLE TO NOMETROPOLIAN AREAS, OF EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRIORITY, OR INCLUDED IN ANOTHER STANDARD. (SEE ALSO NCJ 51541.)

Sponsoring Agencies: ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION, 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA, 10TH FLOOR, CHICAGO IL 60606; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. PB-271-780.

37. **M. S. HINDUS. PRISON AND PLANTATION-CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.** 407 p. 1975. **NCJ-49212**

THIS STUDY TRACES THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICAN HISTORY, PLACES THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL STRUCTURE, AND CONTRASTS ITS DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN MASSACHUSETTS AND THE RURAL SOUTH. MOST HISTORIANS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA CONCENTRATE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NORTHEAST. IT WAS THERE THAT THE FAMILIAR INSTITUTIONS OF POLICE, COURTS, AND PENITENTIARIES DEVELOPED. HOWEVER, THE RURAL SOUTH ALSO HAD A COMPLEX CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. IT WAS, HOWEVER, AN INFORMAL SYSTEM BASED ON PLANTATION SOCIETY. THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY PLAYED AN INTEGRAL PART IN BOTH THE LAW AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. SOUTH CAROLINA IS CHOSEN TO STUDY THIS RURAL JUSTICE BECAUSE IT WAS THE LEAST URBANIZED OF THE SOUTHERN STATES AND BECAUSE ITS COURTS KEPT EXCELLENT RECORDS. THE CONTOURS OF AUTHORITY ARE EXAMINED FOR BOTH STATES. ALTHOUGH BOTH BASED THEIR CRIMINAL LAW ON ENGLISH LAW, IN MASSACHUSETTS AUTHORITY WAS SPELLED OUT IN A FORMAL MANNER WHILE IN THE SOUTH COURTS WERE OFTEN BYPASSED FOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT. BOTH STATES WERE STRONGLY AFFECTED BY FEAR. IN SOUTH CAROLINA IT WAS FEAR OF THE SLAVES AND OF A SLAVE UPRISING. IN MASSACHUSETTS IT WAS FEAR OF CRIMINALS. SOUTH CAROLINA REACTED BY INSTITUTING A LEGAL STRUCTURE WHICH EMPHASIZED KEEPING BLACKS IN THEIR PLACE. MASSACHUSETTS REACTED WITH A STRONG PENAL SYSTEM. BOTH SYSTEMS WERE RIDDLED WITH CLASS PREJUDICE, ALTHOUGH EACH ASSUMED AMERICA WAS A CLASSLESS SOCIETY. THIS THOROUGH DOCUMENTATION DRAWS UPON LETTERS, COURT RECORDS, AND ACCOUNTS BY HISTORIANS OF THE PERIOD. GRAPHS AND TABLES DETAIL CRIMINAL STATISTICS FOR THE PERIOD 1800-1860, WITH BREAKDOWNS BY AGE, SEX, AND TYPE OF CRIME. A DETAILED EXAMINATION IS MADE OF THE PROBLEM OF BLACK JUSTICE IN THE WHITE-CONTROLLED SLAVE SOCIETY AND OF THE BARBARIC SITUATIONS OCCURRING IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON, 1805-1878. THE MOVEMENT FOR REFORM IS DOCUMENTED. THE MAJOR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO SOCIETIES IS SEEN IN THEIR PERCEPTION OF THE NATURE OF CRIME. IN MASSACHUSETTS IT WAS CONSIDERED A SOCIAL PROBLEM. IN THE SOUTH, ALMOST ALL CRIME WAS ATTRIBUTED TO SLAVES AND THE MATTER WAS CONSIDERED A PRIVATE PROBLEM, ACTED UPON ONLY WHEN THE CRIME AFFECTED OTHER PLANTATIONS. AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED AND EACH CHAPTER IS HEAVILY FOOTNOTED.

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY-DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 76-15,219.

38. **H. W. JOHNSON. CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES IN RURAL AMERICA.** UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON WI 53706. *HUMAN SERVICES IN THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT,* V 3, N 4 (APRIL 1978), P 1-5. **NCJ-59391**

ALTHOUGH THERE CONTINUES TO BE MORE CRIME AND A HIGHER RATE OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITY IN THE CITIES, THE GROWTH OF CRIME IS SHOWN TO BE GREATER IN THE NONMETROPOLITAN SECTIONS, IN THIS ARTICLE ON CRIME AND RURAL AMERICA. THE FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR 1976, COMPARING ARREST RATES FOR CITIES, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL AREAS FROM 1972 ON SHOW A FAIRLY CONSTANT URBAN RATE, AN ERRATIC SUBURBAN RATE WITH AN OVERALL MODEST INCREASE, AND A MARKED AND STEADY INCREASE IN THE RURAL RATE EXCEPT FOR 1975 AND 1976. SIMILARLY, IN 1974, RURAL JUVENILE COURT CASES INCREASED BY 15 PERCENT IN CONTRAST TO AN 11-PERCENT INCREASE IN URBAN COURT CASES AND A 3-PERCENT INCREASE IN SUBURBAN. SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDE STRENGHTENING RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TEAMING SOCIAL WORKERS WITH POLICE PERSONNEL IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SUBSYSTEM; PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE JUVENILE OFFENDER WITHIN THE JUDICIAL SUBSYSTEM (DIVERSION); AND USING FEWER JAILS AND MORE MULTICOUNTY REGIONAL DETENTION FACILITIES, FOSTER CARE, AND GROUP SHELTER CARE HOMES IN CORRECTIONS. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF OFFENDERS, GROUP HOMES AND CAREER PROGRAMS, AND IN-HOME OR FAMILY-BASED CARE WITH INTENSIVE SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION SHOULD ALSO BE CONSIDERED IN RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES.

39. **D. W. NEUBAUER. CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MIDDLE AMERICA.** 320 p. 1974. **NCJ-12591**

OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, ITS FUNCTIONS AND ITS PARTICIPANTS IN A SMALL AMERICAN TOWN. STUDIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE HAVE NOT BEEN DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THE SPECTRUM OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. THE AUTHOR FURTHER NOTES THAT STUDIES OF CRIME AND POLICE—THE BASIC INPUTS INTO THE CRIMINAL COURTS, AND STUDIES OF PRISONS, CORRECTIONS, AND REHABILITATION ARE PLENTIFUL. COVERAGE OF WHAT HAPPENS BETWEEN ARREST AND PRISON, HOWEVER, HAS BEEN LARGELY NEGLECTED. IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MIDDLE AMERICA, PROFESSOR NEUBAUER LEADS THE READER THROUGH THE CRIMINAL PROGESS IN PRAIRIE CITY, A FICTITIOUS MEDIUM-SIZED INDUSTRIAL TOWN IN ILLINOIS. THE STUDY DISCUSSES THE INTERRELATION OF JUSTICE AND POLITICS AND HOW THE DECISION MAKERS INTERACT. IT FOCUSES ON THE PRINCIPAL ACTORS IN THE FINAL DRAMA—THE PROSECUTION, THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY, AND THE TRIAL JUDGE. THE AUTHOR EXAMINES THE INITIAL CHARGING PROCESS, PROSECUTION SCREENING, AND THE EFFECTS OF THESE PROCEDURES ON LATER STAGES OF THE SYSTEM. HE IDENTIFIES THE EFFECT OF SUPREME COURT CASES ON THE POLICE, THE ATTORNEYS, AND THE TRIAL COURT. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON PLEA BARGAINING AS A FUNCTIONAL ELEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE BARGAINING ROLES OF THE PROSECUTOR AND DEFENSE ATTORNEY ARE DEFINED, AS ARE THEIR POSITIONS AND GOALS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS. JURY SELECTION AND THE MANNER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JURY'S DELIBERATIONS ARE EXAMINED. THE STUDY ANALYZES THE ACTUAL TRIAL AND THE SENTENCING PROCESS, AND QUESTIONS THE STANDARDS USED AND THE MOTIVES OF THE DECISION MAKERS. PROFESSOR NEUBAUER CONCLUDES THAT, ALTHOUGH THE LAW PROVIDES SOME CONSTRAINTS FOR THE ACTORS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, THESE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES ARE SADDLED WITH THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SEEING THAT THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED ARE PROTECTED.

Availability: GENERAL LEARNING CORPORATION, 250 JAMES STREET, MORRISTOWN NJ 07960.

40. **RURAL HOUSING ALLIANCE AND RURAL AMERICA, INC, 1346 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. RURAL JUSTICE AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE.** 9 p. 1975. **NCJ-31376**

THE AUTHOR ADVANCES ARGUMENTS TO SUPPORT HIS VIEW THAT RURAL JUSTICE IS LACKING IN THE QUALITY OF ITS LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE FUNCTIONING OF ITS JUDICIAL PROCESS, AND POOR AND ETHNIC MINORITY PARTICIPATION IN THE PROCESS. PROPOSALS FOR REFORM INCLUDE A FULL EMPLOYMENT STRATEGY, A REEXAMINATION AND CHANGE IN THE WAY IN WHICH FEDERAL DOLLARS UNDER LEAA ARE GRANTED TO THE STATES (TO EMPHASIZE IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL PROCESS, AND CORRECTIONS), AND EQUAL APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE POOR BE-

TWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS. ALSO RECOMMENDED ARE INCREASED LAW SCHOOL EMPHASIS ON SPECIFIC RURAL ISSUES AND PRACTICE, AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION RECRUITMENT OF MINORITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL, AND LEGAL PROFESSIONS.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RURAL AMERICA, APRIL 14-17, 1975.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

41. **B. SMITH. RURAL JUSTICE IN NEW YORK STATE.** AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY. *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY,* V 14, N 2 (1923), P 284-289. **NCJ-59402**

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF A 1923 STUDY BY A COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BY COUNTY GOVERNMENTS ARE SUMMARIZED. CITING ABUSES IN THE TRADITIONAL COUNTY CORONER SYSTEM, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT THE CORONER'S OFFICE BE ABOLISHED. IN LARGER COUNTIES, MEDICAL EXAMINERS WERE TO BE INCORPORATED IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. IN SMALLER COUNTIES, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY WOULD BE EMPOWERED TO AUTHORIZE LOCAL PHYSICIANS TO PERFORM EXAMINATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS AS REQUIRED. THE COMMITTEE ALSO FOUND ABUSES IN JUROR SELECTION AND EXEMPTION SYSTEMS AND RECOMMENDED THAT SELECTION AND EXEMPTION DUTIES PERFORMED BY POLITICALLY APPOINTED JURY COMMISSIONERS (IN LARGE COUNTIES) AND ELECTED OFFICIALS (IN SMALLER COUNTIES) BE TRANSFERRED TO THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS WERE FOUND IN THE DUAL ROLE OF ELECTED JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, WHO BOTH HELD COURT AND RAN THE TOWN GOVERNMENT. MANY JUSTICES DISLIKED AND NEGLECTED THEIR JUDICIAL ROLE. OFTEN POTENTIAL TOWN LEADERS WOULD REFRAIN FROM RUNNING FOR OFFICE BECAUSE THEY DID NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN JUDICIAL WORK. BECAUSE ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE WOULD REQUIRE A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND WOULD LEAD TO MORE EXPENSIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED THAT THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES IN EACH TOWN BE REDUCED AND THAT JUSTICES NOT PARTICIPATE ON TOWN BOARDS. PRIOR TO THE COMMITTEE'S STUDY, COUNTY SHERIFFS HAD BEEN PROHIBITED FROM COLLECTING FEES FOR SERVING CRIMINAL PROCESS. HOWEVER, THE SHERIFFS CONTINUED TO COLLECT FEES FOR SERVING CIVIL PROCESS. THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED STEPS TO PRECLUDE EXCESSIVE REMUNERATION TO SHERIFFS FOR CIVIL PROCESS SERVICE. THE COMMITTEE FOUND THAT RURAL CITIZENS REGARDED LOCAL CONSTABLES AS CIVIL PROCESS SERVERS AND WERE LOOKING TO THE STATE POLICE TO DEAL WITH THE CRIME PROBLEM THAT HAD ACCOMPANIED THE ADVENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE NUMBER OF CONSTABLES BE REDUCED, THAT THE FEE SYSTEM OF COMPENSATION BE REPLACED BY A FIXED SALARY, AND THAT THE POSSIBILITY OF USING LOCAL CONSTABLES TO HANDLE MISDEMEANORS AND OTHER MINOR INFRACTIONS BE CONSIDERED. THE COMMITTEE ALSO NOTED THE NEED TO INCREASE THE SIZE OF THE STATE POLICE FORCE TO DEAL WITH THE BURGEONING RURAL CRIME PROBLEM.

42. **A. THOMPSON. RURAL JUSTICE—A GUIDE TO RESOURCES (FROM BEGINNING ASSESSMENT OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS, 1977, BY SHANLER D CRONK—SEE NCJ-53789).** NATIONAL RURAL CENTER, 1828 L STREET, NW SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON DC 20036; AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO IL 60637. 53 p. 1977. **NCJ-53793**

THIS COMPILATION CONTAINS SOURCES OF FUNDING, SOURCES OF TECHINCAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING, AND NAMES OF LOBBYING GROUPS. NONE ARE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR RURAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS, BUT ALL CAN BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE. THE LISTINGS INCLUDE FEDERAL PROGRAMS, PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATIONS, SEVERAL EXISTING RURAL LEGAL SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEMS, LEGAL SERVICES SUPPORT CENTERS, AND MODEL LOCAL PROJECTS. EACH LISTING CONTAINS THE ADDRESS AND PHONE NUMBER OF A CONTACT PERSON PLUS A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM. THE DESCRIPTIONS OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS CONTAIN EXAMPLES OF RURAL PROJECTS FUNDED. TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE IDENTIFIED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, COURT SUPPORT PERSONNEL, JUDGES, THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY, AND THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR JUVENILE PROCEDURES. SEVERAL PROGRAMS TO HELP RURAL AREAS MEET THE NEEDS OF MIGRANT FARM WORKERS AND MINORITIES ARE IDENTIFIED.

Sponsoring Agency: EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION, 250 PARK AVENUE, ROOM 904, NEW YORK NY 10017.

CRIME PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

43. **B. B. BARKER. METHODS FOR REDUCING STRESS IN A SMALL POLICE DEPARTMENT (FROM JOB STRESS AND THE POLICE OFFICER—IDENTIFYING STRESS REDUCTION TECHNIQUES—PROCEEDINGS OF SYMPOSIUM, 1975 BY W H KROES, AND J J HURRELL, JR—SEE NCJ-43642).** SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON DC 20402. 6 p. 1975. **NCJ-43655**

SOURCES OF STRESS FOR POLICE OFFICERS IN SMALL COMMUNITIES ARE DISCUSSED, AND STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING STRESS ARE SUGGESTED. MOST OFFICERS IN SMALL-TOWN POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE NATIVES OF THE COMMUNITY. OFTEN LINES OF AUTHORITY ARE NOT FORMALLY STATED, BECAUSE EVERYONE IN THE COMMUNITY KNOWS WHERE EACH OFFICER STANDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT. THE PATROL OFFICER USUALLY COVERS HIS TOUR ALONE IN A PATROL VEHICLE. WHEN ON DUTY, HE MAY BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN AND FOR PRESERVING ORDER. BECAUSE POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN SMALL TOWNS ARE HIGHLY VISIBLE, THERE IS GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR CITIZENS TO CRITICIZE POLICE ACTION IN SPECIFIC INSTANCES. THE TIME BETWEEN EVENTS REQUIRING POLICE ACTION MAY BE LONG. BOREDOM MAY CAUSE OFFICERS TO OVER-REACT TO MINOR SITUATIONS. SENSITIVE INCIDENTS REQUIRING CAUTIOUS, DELIBERATE APPROACHES MAY BE MISMANAGED. MANY ATTEMPTS TO REDUCE STRESS EXPERIENCED BY POLICE OFFICERS IN SMALL TOWNS ARE SUBCONSCIOUS, SUCH AS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE COMMUNICATION AND TO PROVIDE OFFICERS WITH THE EQUIPMENT THEY REQUEST. CLEAR, CONCISE STATEMENTS OF POLICY AND PROCEDURE, TOGETHER WITH APPROPRIATE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTIONS, CAN HELP TO ALLEVIATE THE ANXIETY EXPERIENCED BY OFFICERS REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO MEDICAL AND OTHER EMERGENCIES. MAKING CERTAIN THAT BACKUP ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE FOR EACH PATROL OFFICER IS IMPORTANT IN RELIEVING ANXIETY. THE CHIEF OF POLICE CAN USE LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES IN DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS AND SHOULD BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH COUNSELING TECHNIQUES HIMSELF.

Supplemental Notes: THE SYMPOSIUM WAS HELD IN CINCINNATI, OHIO ON MAY 8 & 9, 1975, AND CHAIRED BY DR WILLIAM H KROES.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

44. **BOSTICK R J. SMALL DEPARTMENT—TRAINING—MANAGEMENT.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 42, N 1 (JANUARY 1975), P 19-21. **NCJ-26125**

AFTER REVIEWING THE GROWING NEED FOR ADEQUATE POLICE TRAINING IN SMALL DEPARTMENTS, THE AUTHOR REVIEWS THE FINANCIAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS THAT MUST BE SOLVED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE SUCH TRAINING. THE AUTHOR NOTES THE CONSIDERABLE IMBALANCE BETWEEN THE TRAINING ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES OF MEDIUM-TO-LARGE SIZED POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND THE SMALL POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN POPULATION AND CRIME RATES IN SMALL CITIES AND RURAL AREAS ARE CITED AS JUSTIFICATIONS FOR INCREASING THE TRAINING IN SMALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THE MANY OBSTACLES TO SMALL DEPARTMENT POLICE TRAINING ARE ALSO REVIEWED, AND INCLUDE LIMITED FINANCIAL RESOURCES, HIGH TURNOVER RATE, LACK OF TRAINING PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE SMALL DEPARTMENTS' NEEDS, AND LACK OF PERSONNEL TO SPARE FOR ATTENDANCE AT DISTANT TRAINING PROGRAMS. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED; THESE INCLUDE CONSOLIDATION OF SMALLER DEPARTMENTS, STATE FUNDING OF ALL POLICE TRAINING, AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH STUDIES TO DETERMINE SMALL DEPARTMENT TRAINING NEEDS.

45. **BRX, INCORPORATED, 7600 OLD SPRINGHOUSE ROAD, MCLEAN VA 22101; INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH, 11800 SUNRISE VALLEY DRIVE, RESTON VA 22090. NONURBAN DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS—A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY.** 30 p. 1978. **NCJ-48869**

A STUDY WAS INITIATED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA) TO DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF RURAL OR NONURBAN PROGRAMS AND TO DEAL WITH UNIQUELY RURAL ASPECTS OF THE DRUG PROBLEM. AS A FOLLOWUP TO A STUDY OF EIGHT RURAL DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY THE NEW JERSEY DIVISION OF NARCOTIC AND DRUG ABUSE CONTROL, THE NIDA STUDY EXAMINED SYSTEMS FOR IMPLEMENTING PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND DELIVERING DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES TO NONURBAN AREAS, IDENTIFIED ELEMENTS WITHIN EXISTING DELIVERY SYSTEMS THAT FACILITATE EFFECTIVE PREVENTION AND CARE IN NONURBAN AREAS, AND DESCRIBED INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS OR PRAC-

TICES DISCOVERED IN NONURBAN PROGRAMS. THE STUDY INVOLVED A TWO-STAGE SURVEY OF NONURBAN DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS. IN STAGE ONE, 59 PROGRAMS FROM ALL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES WERE VISITED TO OBTAIN BASIC DESCRIPTIVE DATA ON EACH PROGRAM AND THE COMMUNITY. IN STAGE TWO, 20 OF THE ORIGINAL 59 PROGRAMS WERE REVISITED TO GATHER ADDITIONAL DATA AND EXAMINE PROGRAM ELEMENTS THAT MIGHT BE USEFUL TO OTHER NONURBAN DRUG ABUSE SERVICE UNITS. INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED ON GENERAL PROGRAM INFORMATION AND HISTORY, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS FROM CLIENT RECORDS, SERVICE COMPONENTS, STAFF ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENT, PROGRAM ORGANIZATION, TRANSPORTATION, AND FINANCES. THE 59 PROGRAMS PROVIDED SERVICES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: INDIVIDUAL OUTPATIENT COUNSELING, FAMILY COUNSELING, OFFENDER COUNSELING, CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVERSION, CRISIS INTERVENTION/REFERRAL, RESIDENTIAL CARE, INPATIENT DETOXIFICATION, OUTPATIENT METHADONE MAINTENANCE, COMMUNITY PRESENTATIONS AND WORKSHOPS, ALTERNATIVES TO DRUG ABUSE, INSERVICE TEACHER TRAINING, LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL TRAINING, SCHOOL-BASED DRUG EDUCATION RAP SESSIONS, SCHOOL-BASED PROBLEM-SOLVING GROUPS, AND PARENT EDUCATION COURSES. ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM STRUCTURES FOR NONURBAN AREAS INVOLVED MULTIPLE FACILITIES, AFFILIATION WITH COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS, AND MEMBERSHIP IN UMBRELLA ORGANIZATIONS. SCHOOLS OFTEN EXTENDED THEIR HOURS AND SCOPE TO INCLUDE POSTSCHOOL ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES FOR PARENTS AND CHILDREN. HOTLINES MODIFIED THEIR ROLES AND EVOLVED INTO FULL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS. DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS JOINED EFFORTS WITH RESCUE SQUADS AND HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES TO IMPROVE THE DELIVERY OF CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES. A NUMBER OF NONURBAN PROGRAMS TRANSLATED CONCEPTS OF CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT, VOLUNTARY ACTION, AND COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES TO DRUG ABUSE INTO SIGNIFICANT PROGRAMS. A LIST OF REFERENCES AND PUBLICATIONS AND SUPPORTING STUDY DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: SERVICES RESEARCH REPORTS AND MONOGRAPH SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE, 11400 ROCKVILLE PIKE, ROCKVILLE MD 20852.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-024-00708-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

46. **W. W. CHILDERS. CONSOLIDATION OF POLICE SERVICE—THE RILEY COUNTY KANSAS EXPERIENCE—A CASE STUDY.** 139 p. 1977. **NCJ-45291**

THE POLICE CONSOLIDATION PROJECT OF RILEY COUNTY, KANSAS, IS EXAMINED BECAUSE IT IS THE FIRST RURAL CONSOLIDATION IN AMERICA AND ELIMINATES THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF. AS OF THE TIME OF WRITING, MOST POLICE CONSOLIDATION PLANS HAVE INVOLVED SUBURBAN AREAS UNITING EITHER WITH A CENTRAL CITY OR WITH ADJACENT SUBURBS. MOST POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE FEWER THAN 10 PERSONS, SERVE SMALL AREAS, AND INCLUDE THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF WITH ITS PLETHORA OF NONPOLICE DUTIES. FOLLOWING A LITERATURE REVIEW AND DETAILS OF THE METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY, THE VARIOUS UNIFICATION AND CONSOLIDATION MODELS ARE DESCRIBED. THESE INCLUDE TOTAL UNIFICATION OF TWO OR MORE DEPARTMENTS, A TOTAL FUNCTIONAL MERGER, SUPPORT SERVICES CONSOLIDATION, CONTRACTUAL SERVICES, AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION. RILEY COUNTY ENCOMPASSES 624 SQUARE MILES, HAS A 1970 CENSUS POPULATION OF 41,019 WITH AN ESTIMATED 25,000 ADDITIONAL POPULATION DUE TO THE STUDENT BODY OF KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY PERSONNEL LOCATED AT NEARBY FORT RILEY. THE HISTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE COUNTY IS GIVEN. IN 1973, STEPS WERE TAKEN TO CONSOLIDATE JAIL AND DETENTION FACILITIES IN THE COUNTY. OVER THE YEARS, THE DECLINING POPULATION OF THE SMALLER TOWNS HAD LED TO DISBANDMENT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENTS. MOST OF THESE SMALL COMMUNITIES EMPLOYED TOWN MARSHALS TO ENFORCE ORDINANCES OR CHECK BUILDINGS AT NIGHT. THE LIMITED NUMBER OF DEPUTIES HAD TO DEPEND UPON THE KANSAS HIGHWAY PATROL FOR ADDITIONAL PATROL ENFORCEMENT. THE LAW WAS CHANGED IN 1972 TO ALLOW CONSOLIDATION TO TAKE PLACE; THE MAJOR CHANGE WAS THE ELIMINATION OF THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF. THE RURAL AREAS FOUGHT THIS BECAUSE THEY FEARED MANHATTAN WOULD DOMINATE THE POLICE FORCE, AND THEY RECEIVED ADDITIONAL POLICE PROTECTION FROM THE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE. THE HISTORY OF THE FIGHT TO DEVELOP A CONSOLIDATED DEPARTMENT AND THE FINAL ORGANIZATION OF SUCH A DEPARTMENT ARE GIVEN IN DETAIL. THE FINAL COUNTYWIDE OPERATION IS DIVIDED INTO PATROL, TRAFFIC, INVESTIGATIVE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES UNITS. PERSONNEL INCLUDED 65 FROM THE MANHATTAN DEPARTMENT, 10 FROM THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, AND 2 FROM THE TOWN OF OGDEN. EXAMS WERE GIVEN TO FILL THE RANKS OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT. EVERYONE RECEIVED A SALARY INCREASE WITH PAY EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LARGER DEPARTMENTS IN THE STATE. ALL WERE ENROLLED IN THE STATE RETIREMENT SYSTEM, WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION, AND A COMPREHENSIVE PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PROGRAM. TWO YEARS LATER THE PROGRAM SEEMED TO BE WORKING WELL DUE TO STRONG LEADERSHIP, GOOD PREPLANNING BEFORE THE CONSOLIDATION TOOK EFFECT, STRONG MEDIA SUPPORT, AND ATTENTION TO PUBLIC CONCERNS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE OPERATION BE THOROUGHLY STUDIED AFTER 5 YEARS AS A POSSIBLE MODEL FOR OTHER POLICE CONSOLIDATIONS IN RURAL AREAS. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP OF RILEY COUNTY, THE ENABLING LEGISLATION, AN ABSTRACT OF VOTES CAST AT GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1972 AND 1974, THE RILEY COUNTY POLICE ACADEMY CURRICULUM, CRIME STATISTICS FOR RILEY COUNTY, AND SELECTED NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS. THE CRIME FIGURES SHOW THAT TOTAL CRIME IN THE COUNTY DROPPED FROM 3946 TO 3412 BETWEEN 1974 AND 1975, WHILE ARRESTS ROSE FROM 883 TO 987.

Supplemental Notes: LAW ENFORCEMENT MONOGRAPH SERIES.

Availability: SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CORRECTIONS, CARBONDALE IL 62901.

47. **G. CRESS. SHERIFF TRIES CRIME PREVENTION.** AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY. *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY*, V 22, N 3 (1931), P 422-429. **NCJ-59404**

THE SHERIFF OF MASON CITY, IOWA, DESCRIBES HIS CRIME PREVENTION PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICES WHICH WERE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING CRIME IN THIS SMALL CITY AND THE SURROUNDING RURAL COUNTY AS OF 1931. SOON AFTER ENTERING OFFICE THE SHERIFF DECIDED TO CONCENTRATE ON CRIME PREVENTION. YET THE STATE CODE SAID NOTHING ABOUT CRIME PREVENTION, AND THE SHERIFF HAD NO FUNDS FOR SUCH ACTIVITIES. NEVERTHELESS, THE SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTIES BEGAN RAIDING GAMBLING AND PROSTITUTION HOUSES IN MASON CITY. SOON THE PEOPLE WHO OPERATED AND FREQUENTED THESE PLACES LEFT THE COUNTY, TAKING WITH THEM MUCH OF THE CRIME PROBLEM. MASON CITY ALSO HAD A PROBLEM WITH HOMICIDES COMMITTED BY MIGRANT WORKERS. THE SHERIFF REQUIRED THE WORKERS TO CHECK THEIR GUNS WHEN

THEY CAME INTO TOWN, AND THE PROBLEM DISAPPEARED. THROUGH A STUDY OF HOMICIDE CASES, THE SHERIFF NOTED MANY DOMESTIC QUARRELS ARE STARTED BY RELATIVES OF YOUNG WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN 'BETRAYED' BY LOVERS. A PROGRAM OF FAMILY COUNSELING WAS STARTED THROUGH WHICH THE SHERIFF WAS ABLE TO HELP FAMILIES DISCUSS THEIR PROBLEMS AND AVOID VIOLENCE. BEFORE THE SHERIFF BEGAN HIS EFFORTS, MASON CITY HAD TWO OR THREE MURDERS EVERY YEAR; AFTER HIS CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRIME BEGAN, MURDER WAS REDUCED TO ZERO. THE SHERIFF TALKED TO DEFENDANTS, SHOWED THEM HIS EVIDENCE, AND SUGGESTED THAT THEY PLEAD GUILTY. HIS PRETRIAL EFFORTS REDUCED MASON CITY'S COURT COSTS BY 40 PERCENT. HE RECOMMENDED PAROLE FOR DEFENDANTS WHO SEEMED TO DESERVE IT. THE SHERIFF WAS THE FIRST TO USE MACHINE GUNS AND AIRPLANES TO PURSUE BANK ROBBERS, WHO SOON LEARNED TO AVOID MASON CITY. ORGANIZED GANGS OF FARM THIEVES DISAPPEARED AFTER THE SHERIFF SHOWED FARMERS HOW TO MARK THEIR ANIMALS AND FORM CITIZEN PATROLS. WHEN THE SHERIFF USED HIS OWN MONEY TO BUY A MOTORCYCLE SO A DEPUTY COULD PATROL THE COUNTY ROADS, AND INITATED A PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN ON SAFE DRIVING AND THE PRACTICE OF GIVING 'RED TICKET' COMMENDATIONS TO GOOD DRIVERS, THE COUNTY'S TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PROBLEM WAS GREATLY REDUCED. THE SHERIFF ALSO GAVE TALKS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, COUNSELED TROUBLED YOUTHS, AND SERVED AS PAROLE SUPERVISOR TO ADULTS AND YOUTHS.

48. **C. DOMONOSKE. PERSPECTIVE—ADMINISTRATION OF SMALL MUNICIPAL POLICE.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 45, N 5 (MAY 1978), P 62-67. **NCJ-51217**

MUTUAL ACCESS BETWEEN THE POLICE CHIEF AND THE CITIZENRY AND THE POLICE CHIEF'S MANAGEMENT OF THIS ACCESS ARE DISCUSSED AS THE CONTEXT AND PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR SMALL MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES. GENERALIZING FROM HIS OWN EXPERIENCE AS A POLICE CHIEF IN A SMALL MUNICIPALITY, THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS THAT PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL ACCESS TO THE COMMUNITY IS MAXIMIZED IN THE WORK OF THE SMALL TOWN POLICE CHIEF. IT IS ADVISED THAT THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS ACCESS BY AND TO THE COMMUNITY MUST BE PERFORMED BY THE CHIEF SO AS TO ACHIEVE A BROAD AND OBJECTIVE PATTERN OF CONTACT BETWEEN COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND THE POLICE. BROAD CONTACT INVOLVES THE AVOIDANCE OF POLICE IDENTIFICATION WITH AND FAVORITISM TOWARD ONE SEGMENT OF THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF UNIFORM PATTERNS OF CONTACT WITH ALL ELEMENTS OF THE CONSTITUENCY SERVED. THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OBJECTIVE ACCESS INVOLVES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CLEAR PROCEDURES AND PRIORITIES IN THE USE OF POLICE DISCRETION EMPLOYED ON THE BASIS OF AN ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE OF A BROAD-BASE OF COMMUNITY NEEDS AND VALUES. THESE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF RESPONSIBLE COMMUNITY COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE. THE USE OF MINIMAL FORCE EVEN IN THE FACE OF PROVOCATIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES IS ADVISED, COUPLED WITH UNIFORMITY IN DISCRETION. SUGGESTIONS FOR MANAGING THE POLICE CHIEF'S INTERACTION WITH CITY COUNCIL ARE OFFERED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO BUDGET FORMULATION AND PRESENTATION. RECOGNIZING THAT SALARY INCREASES ARE A RARITY FOR SMALL MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES, NONMONETARY EMPLOYEE INCENTIVES, SUCH AS COMPENSATION TIME, COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT, JOB FULFILLMENT, AND FAIR TREATMENT, ARE DISCUSSED.

49. **J. F. DONNERMEYER. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION FOR RURAL AREAS.** 15 p. 1979. **NCJ-63282**

THIS PAPER ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION FOR RURAL AREAS DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF INCREASED RURAL CRIME, OBSTACLES TO RURAL CRIME PREVENTION, AND POSSIBLE CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES. RESEARCH INDICATES THE FOLLOWING: MOST RURAL CRIME IS AGAINST PROPERTY; A LARGE PROPORTION OF CRIMES OCCUR AT RURAL URBAN CENTERS; THE MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED CRIMES ARE BURGLARY AND VANDALISM; VANDALISM IS A YOUTH PHENOMENON; AND RURAL RESIDENTS REPORT LESS THAN HALF OF ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND ARE LESS LIKELY TO PRACTICE SIMPLE HOME SECURITY AND OTHER PREVENTIVE MEASURES. RURAL POLICE ARE HANDICAPPED IN CRIME PREVENTION EFFORTS BY THE SMALL SIZE OF RURAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND LARGE SIZE OF JURISDICTION AREAS. CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES SHOULD TAKE VICTIMIZATION FACTORS INTO ACCOUNT AND SHOULD INCLUDE BOTH A SHORT-RUN STRATEGY, SUCH AS REINFORCED PATROLS IN PROBLEM AREAS, AND A LONG-RUN STRATEGY, SUCH AS INCREASED LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND BETTER TRAINING. OTHER STRATEGIC AREAS INCLUDE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINAL CODES; PERSONAL, HOME, NEIGHBORHOOD, OR TOWN SECURITY; AND YOUTH PROGRAMS. RURAL AREAS COULD ALSO USE A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH TO CRIME PREVENTION WHICH WOULD MAKE THE INITIATION, PLANNING, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CITIZENS' GROUPS, CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS. THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONER COULD EXERCISE INFORMAL PREVENTION BY UTILIZING THE INHERENT STRENGTH AND COHESIVENESS OF MANY SMALL TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, AUGUST 6-9, 1979.

50. **L. P. DONOVAN. MUNICIPAL POLICE—A RURAL AND URBAN COMPARISON.** 153 p. 1971. **NCJ-12078**

IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY AND POLICE DEPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS WHICH ARE RELATED TO THE POLICEMAN'S BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS, BEHAVIOR, AND ATTITUDES. THIS DISSERTATION WAS DESIGNED AS AN EXPLORATORY, DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF A COMPARISON OF RURAL AND URBAN MUNICIPAL POLICE. THE DATA WERE GATHERED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH A STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLE OF 284 NON-METROPOLITAN AND 255 METROPOLITAN POLICE IN MISSOURI MUNICIPALITIES. THE DISTINCTION OF THE METROPOLITAN VERSUS THE NONMETROPOLITAN LOCATION WAS BASED ON MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN OR OUTSIDE OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS. SAMPLING CONSIDERATIONS WERE ALSO GIVEN TO THE SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS WITHIN EACH POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE DATA WERE ANALYZED IN TERMS OF FIVE SEPARATE PROBLEM AREAS WHICH WERE DEVELOPED FROM THE REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, AND WHICH CONTAINED THE PROPOSITIONS PREDICTIVE OF VARIABLE RELATIONSHIPS FOR THE STUDY. THESE PROBLEM AREAS WERE—(1) BACKGROUND INFORMATION, (2) PERSONAL AND CAREER CHARACTERISTICS, (3) POLICE BEHAVIOR, (4) PERCEPTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY, AND (5) PERCEPTIONS OF THE JOB. THE GENERAL EXPECTATIONS OF THE STUDY WERE THAT URBAN POLICE WOULD TEND TO BE BETTER EDUCATED, COME FROM HIGHER SOCIAL CLASS FAMILIES, BE MORE BUREAUCRATICALLY ORGANIZED, HAVE A GREATER CAREER COMMITMENT, AND BE MORE PROFESSIONALLY ORIENTED TOWARD THEIR WORK THAN WOULD RURAL POLICE. THE FINDINGS OFFERED LIMITED SUPPORT TO THE INITIAL RE-

SEARCH EXPECTATIONS. HOWEVER, THE SIMILARITIES AMONG ALL CATEGORIES OF POLICE WERE VERY STRONG AND GENERAL. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CONCEPT 'POLICE SUBCULTURE' WERE DISCUSSED. THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES REFERENCES AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED FOR THE STUDY.

Supplemental Notes: UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATION—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106.

51. **T. C. ESSELSTYN. SOCIAL ROLE OF A COUNTY SHERIFF.** WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE MD 21202. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY,* V 44, N 2 (JULY-AUGUST 1953), P 177-184. **NCJ-59405**

A PROFILE OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN A RURAL ILLINOIS COUNTY FROM 1946 TO 1950 IS PRESENTED, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE ROLE OF THE COUNTY SHERIFF. THE ROLE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SHERIFF, WHOSE JURISDICTION ENCOMPASSES 50,000 PEOPLE LIVING IN 22 MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS AND 18 RURAL TOWNS, REFLECT THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTY, AND THE SHERIFF CONFORMS TO THE VOTERS' CONCEPTION OF A WORTHY MAN. THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, THOUGH FREQUENTLY CRITICIZED, IS A POWERFUL ONE. THE SOURCE OF THE SHERIFF'S POWER LIES IN HIS FREEDOM TO INTERPRET HIS JOB AS HE WISHES, IN THE CONSIDERABLE SHARE OF LOCAL MONEY AND JOBS TIED UP IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, IN THE TENDENCY OF RURAL CITIZENS TO LOOK UPON THE SHERIFF AS A SYMBOL OF LOCAL CONTROL OVER LOCAL PROBLEMS AND A BULWARK AGAINST ENCROACHMENTS OF STATE POWER, AND IN THE SHERIFF'S LONGSTANDING POLITICAL TIES. THROUGH TRIAL AND ERROR, THE SHERIFF GRADUALLY BUILDS A BODY OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS USEFUL IN RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, INCLUDING INFORMAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR HANDLING PROBLEM CASES. RURAL CITIZENS TEND NOT TO REPORT CERTAIN TYPES OF OFFENSES OR OFFENSES THAT OCCUR UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, AND SEEM TO HAVE A RELATIVELY HIGH TOLERANCE FOR LAWLESSNESS. FOR INSTANCE, AN OFFENSE INVOLVING THE FARM WOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY, NOT THE SHERIFF. AN ANALYSIS OF 5,700 ARRESTS BY THE COUNTY SHERIFF BETWEEN 1945 AND 1949 SHOWS, AMONG OTHER THINGS, A MUCH LOWER ARREST RATE FOR THE COUNTY THAN FOR THE COUNTY SEAT (A SEPARATE POLICE DISTRICT); A RELATIVELY HIGH PROPORTION OF OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS (13 PERCENT); A PREPONDERANCE OF RELATIVELY YOUNG OFFENDERS; AND A PREFERENCE FOR ROUTINE DISPOSITIONS, USUALLY SHORT JAIL SENTENCES, WITH LITTLE CONCERN FOR THE CAUSES OF CRIMES OR THE CONDITIONS SURROUNDING THEIR OCCURENCE. THE NEED FOR MORE STUDIES OF RURAL CRIME IS NOTED.

52. **J. F. GALLIHER, L. P. DONAVAN, and D. L. ADAMS. SMALL-TOWN POLICE—TROUBLE, TASKS, AND PUBLICS.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *JOURNAL OF POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION,* V 3, N 1 (MARCH 1975), P 19-28. **NCJ-25380**

REPORT ON A RESEARCH STUDY DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE POPULAR IMAGE OF THE ROLE OF RURAL POLICE AS WELL AS THE LIMITED RELATED LITERATURE BY THE UTILIZATION OF INTERVIEWS OF SMALL-TOWN OFFICERS. THE IMAGE ANALYZED IS THAT OF 'THE CHIEF OF POLICE (WHO AS) AN INDOLENT, UNARMED - COMBINATION SOCIAL WORKER-PHILOSOPHER SELDOM ARRESTS ANYONE, AND, AS A RESULT, IS WELL-LIKED BY ALL LOCAL CITIZENS. A TOTAL OF 310 POLICEMEN IN 74 COMMUNITIES OF LESS THAN 50,000 POPULATION IN MISSOURI WERE INTERVIEWED. INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOCUSED ON THE OFFICERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR MOST CRITICAL COMMUNITY PROBLEMS, INCLUDING CITIZEN DEMANDS FOR ASSISTANCE; THE TASKS OR SERVICES PERFORMED IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY; AND THE SOURCE(S) OF CITIZEN OPPOSITION AND SUPPORT. POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN THE SMALLEST COMMUNITIES (UNDER 5000) CENTERED AROUND CONTROL OF TRAFFIC AND YOUNG PEOPLE. IN LARGER COMMUNITIES, THERE WAS MORE CONCERN WITH HANDLING FAMILY DISTURBANCES, WATCHING KNOWN CRIMINALS, AND WITH DIFFICULTIES IN COMMUNICATING WITH THE PUBLIC. NIGHTLY CHECKING OF BUSINESS DOORS TO SEE IF THEY ARE LOCKED ('RATTLING DOORKNOBS') WAS LISTED AS A POLICE SERVICE WHICH TOOK UP A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF TIME. SUPPORT FOR LOCAL ENFORCEMENT WAS SEEN AS COMING FROM LOCAL GROUPS SUCH AS FRATERNAL ORDERS, GOVERNMENT BODIES, AND BUSINESSMEN. THOSE PEOPLE WATCHED MOST CLOSELY ON PATROL (KNOWN OR EXOFFENDERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE) WERE ASSOCIATED WITH MAJOR OPPOSITION TO THE POLICE. MAJOR INTERVIEW RESPONSES ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM.

Sponsoring Agency: MISSOURI LAW ENFORCEMENT.

53. **C. M. GIRARD. RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM—SEMINAR ON CRIME RESISTANCE AND THE ELDERLY IN RURAL AREAS—POLICE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, 1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 11 p. 1976. **NCJ-37461**

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR SPONSORED BY THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY AND THE NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION/AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS FOCUSING ON RURAL CRIME WITH EMPHASIS ON THE ELDERLY. THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1 AND 3, 1976 AT THE FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY. CONFERENCE SUBJECTS INCLUDED THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS WITH PRESENTATIONS ON CRIME STATISTICS, SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF RURAL INVESTIGATIONS, AND THE ROLES OF SELECTED NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RELATION TO FIGHTING RURAL CRIME. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONSULTANT SERVED THREE BASIC FUNCTIONS. FIRST, HE SERVED AS A RESOURCE SPECIALIST ON RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. HE ALSO MADE A FORMAL PRESENTATION CONCERNING RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS, NEEDS, AND ALTERNATIVES AND IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS THAT WILL BE USED TO ENHANCE THE VALUE OF LEAA'S (LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION) DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM CONCERNING RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. IN ADDITION, SEMINAR FINDINGS ON THE UTILIZATION OF ELDERLY CITIZENS IN RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE PRESENTED. AN OUTLINE OF THE CONSULTANT'S PRESENTATION IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

54. **T. GROSBOLL. POLICE TRAINING VIA ETV (EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION)—FROM CRIME TO COURT IN SOUTH CAROLINA (FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE AS A SYSTEM—READINGS, 1975 BY ALAN R COFFEY AND VERNON E RENNER—SEE NCJ-29171).** PRENTICE-HALL, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS NJ 07632. 9 p. 1975. **NCJ-29181**

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES HOW TELEVISION CAN OFFER COURSES TO SMALLER RURAL COMMUNITY POLICE AGENCIES WHO ARE UNABLE TO SEND THEIR STAFF TO TRAINING CENTERS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS. THE CLASSES OFFERED VIA TELEVISION PREPARE THE POLICE FOR MORE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE CRIME PREVENTION AND FOR DETECTION AND APPREHENSION OF THE CRIMINAL. SOME OF THE PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES FOR MAKING A POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM ARE DISCUSSED, SUCH AS PRODUCTION SCHEDULES AND THE USE OF ANIMATION.

55. **C. D. HALE. GORDON (NB)—LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT.** PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, 1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 47 p. 1978. **NCJ-54161**

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS OF A SMALL TOWN LOCATED IN RURAL NEBRASKA, NEAR THE PINE RIDGE INDIAN RESERVATION, ARE ASSESSED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDRESSING THE PROBLEMS ARE OFFERED. THE ASSESSMENT IS BASED ON A CONSULTANT'S 5-DAY VISIT TO GORDON, NEBR., DURING WHICH HE FOUND SIGNIFICANT, CRITICAL PROBLEMS. THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEM IS ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIME, PRIMARILY AMONG NONRESIDENTS WHO DO NOT SHARE THE FINANCIAL BURDEN OF PROVIDING POLICE SERVICES IN GORDON. POLICE LEADERSHIP AND TRAINING ARE LACKING, AND ATTRITION AMONG OFFICERS IS HIGH. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE TENSION BETWEEN THE GORDON POLICE AND THE INDIAN POPULATION, A RESULT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S REPUTATION FOR BRUTALITY AGAINST INDIANS AND OF THE PRESENCE OF MILITANTS DURING THE WOUNDED KNEE TAKEOVER AT PINE RIDGE. UNDERLYING THESE SITUATIONS IS THE HIGH RATE OF ALCOHOLISM, UNEMPLOYMENT, CRIME, INADEQUATE HOUSING, AND RELATED PROBLEMS AMONG INDIAN RESIDENTS OF PINE RIDGE AND OF GORDON. THE CITY IS ADVISED TO HIRE AND TRAIN PART-TIME AUXILIARY OFFICERS TO HANDLE PEAK LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY PERIODS, WHICH GENERALLY ARE RELATED TO THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AND ARE EASILY PREDICTED. EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT SKILLS OF THE POLICE CHIEF AND TO EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF PATROL OFFICERS ARE URGED, AS IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FORMAL LINK BETWEEN THE TRIBAL POLICE AGENCY AND THE GORDON POLICE. THE POSSIBILITY OF CONTRACTING WITH THE COUNTY FOR CERTAIN LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES IS CONSIDERED, AS ARE OPTIONS FOR INCREASING REVENUES (TAXES ON TAVERNS AND LIQUOR STORES, LIQUOR SALES TAX, CITY SALES TAX) TO PAY FOR NEEDED POLICE SERVICES. HOWEVER, IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT MANY OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING GORDON ARE NOT THE COMMUNITY'S MAKING AND LIE BEYOND ITS CONTROL. FEDERAL AND STATE AUTHORITIES ARE URGED TO RECOGNIZE AND PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN SITUATIONS SUCH AS THAT IN GORDON, AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS ENCOURAGED TO DO MORE TO ADDRESS THE SOCIAL ILLS BESETTING THE INDIAN PEOPLE. A LIST OF SOURCES OF POLICE MANAGEMENT TRAINING IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

56. **R. HANDBERG JR and C. M. UNKOVIC. SOUTHERN COUNTY SHERIFFS—MULTIFACETED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *JOURNAL OF POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION*, V 6, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 311-317. **NCJ-50840**

THIS PRELIMINARY REPORT FROM AN ONGOING STUDY BEING CONDUCTED IN 13 STATES EXAMINES THE SOUTHERN COUNTY SHERIFF AS A UNIQUE AMALGAM OF PROFESSIONAL LAW OFFICER AND POLITICIAN. THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES ARE NOTED. THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HAS RECEIVED A DISTORTED VIEW OF THE OFFICE OF COUNTY SHERIFF IN THE SOUTH FROM PRESS COVERAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS, JOKES ABOUT BUMBLING SHERIFFS, AND CALLS FOR REFORM BY PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SPECIALISTS. HOWEVER, THE STRENGTHS OF THE OFFICE WHICH SUIT IT TO THE RURAL NATURE OF THE SOUTH ARE MANY. THE COMPLEXITY OF THE SHERIFF'S JOB IS EXAMINED. THEN TABLES AND NARRATIVE PRESENT THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF 198 SHERIFFS LOCATED IN FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND SOUTH CAROLINA. THE SURVEY FINDS THAT, AS A GROUP, SHERIFFS ARE MIDDLE-AGED (AVERAGE AGE 47) WHITE MALES. OLDER ONES HAVE LESS EDUCATION, WHILE YOUNGER SHERIFFS ARE OFTEN COLLEGE EDUCATED. ABOUT 80 PERCENT REPORT PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERIENCE (AVERAGE 9.4 YEARS EXPERIENCE, GENERALLY AS A PATROLMAN, DETECTIVE, OR SUPERVISOR). OVER 80 PERCENT REPORT FORMAL INSERVICE POLICE TRAINING; 46.2 PERCENT, MILITARY POLICE TRAINING. THE PROBLEMS OF SMALL DEPARTMENT SIZE ARE DISCUSSED (52.3 PERCENT HAVE 9 OR FEWER DEPUTIES), AS ARE THE PROBLEMS OF SMALL DETENTION FACILITIES. THE SHERIFFS THEMSELVES SEE THEIR DEPARTMENTS AS MOST EFFECTIVE IN CASES OF HOMICIDE, ASSAULT, AND SIMILAR FELONIES. THEY FEEL LEAST EFFECTIVE IN CASES OF DRUNKENNESS, GAMBLING, DRUGS, AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME. BECAUSE OF THE POLITICAL NATURE OF THE OFFICE, RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNITY AND PRESS ARE GENERALLY GOOD. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE HOSTILITY DIRECTED TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT OFTEN FOUND IN METROPOLITAN AREAS IS NOT AS PREVALENT IN THE RURAL AREAS REPRESENTED BY THIS SAMPLE. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN REFERENCES.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE 1978 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCE, NEW ORLEANS, (LA). MARCH 8-10, 1978.

57. **HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK NY 10022. RURAL CRIME.** 1978. **NCJ-58802**

THIS AUDIOCASSETTE WITH FILMSTRIP DISCUSSES THE SOCIAL CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN RURAL CRIME, AND PRESENTS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CRIME PREVENTION. RURAL CRIME RATES HAVE GONE UP FASTER THAN URBAN CRIME RATES, ALTHOUGH MOST RURAL CRIME INVOLVES THEFT RATHER THAN VIOLENT CRIME. THE INDIVIDUAL FARMERS CAN DETER PROPERTY CRIMES BY TAKING A FEW CAREFUL PRECAUTIONERY MEASURES. DOORS TO STORAGE AREAS SHOULD BE STRONG AND LOCKED. STRANGERS SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER FARM BUILDINGS. OPTICAL VIEWERS, RATHER THAN CHAINS, SHOULD BE USED ON HOME DOORS. DEADBOLT LOCKS ARE PREFERRED FOR ALL DOORS AND ENTRANCES. WINDOWS AND FRAMES SHOULD BE SECURED WITH SPECIAL LOCKS OR 'CHARLIE BARS.' PICKUP TRUCKS SHOULD HAVE CONCEALED STORAGE AREAS TO PREVENT THE THEFT OF SMALL EQUIPMENT AND GUNS. LIGHTING, ESPECIALLY STRONG SODIUM LIGHTING, SHOULD BE USED TO INCREASE THE VISIBILITY OF GASOLINE STORAGE TANKS AND LARGE EQUIPMENT. WATCHDOGS ARE USEFUL FOR THEIR ABILITY TO DETER THIEVES, AND ALERT THE PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE PRESENCE OF STRANGERS. SHRUBBERY THAT MAY CONCEAL STRANGERS SHOULD BE WELL TRIMMED. IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS SHOULD BE ENGRAVED ON PROPERTY TO DETER THEFT, OR AID IN THE RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY. USE OF STATE DRIVING LICENSE NUMBER IS RECOMMENDED FOR PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION; THIS NUMBER SHOULD BE PLACED ON LARGE EQUIPMENT AND ON COMPONENT PARTS. CITIZEN'S BAND RADIOS SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM VEHICLES WHEN NOT IN USE. SPECIAL 'CONFETTI' MAY BE USED TO MARK GRAIN AND BALES OF HAY FOR INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION; BRANDING AND TATTOOS ARE USEFUL TO PROTECT LIVESTOCK.

Supplemental Notes: THE KIT CONTAINS 79 COLOR SLIDES AND AN AUDIOCASSETTE RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE.

Availability: HARPER AND ROW MEDIA ORDER FULFILLMENT/ CUSTOMER 2350 VIRGINIA AVENUE, HAGERSTOWN MD 21740 (Kit) (Not available through NCJRS Document Loan Program)

58. **C. R. HENDERSON. RURAL POLICE.** AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 3937 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA PA 19104. *ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,* (1912), P 228-233. **NCJ-59399**

THE RELATIVE SECURITY OF THE SPANISH AND CANADIAN FRONTIERS IS CONTRASTED WITH THE LAWLESSNESS OF AMERICAN RURAL REGIONS, AND THE AUGMENTATION OF RURAL POLICE IS ADVOCATED. THE CANADIAN NETWORK OF MOUNTED POLICEMEN AND THE SPANISH ORGANIZATION OF ARMED STATE GUARDS PROVIDE A SECURE EXISTENCE FOR RURAL CITIZENS AND HAVE ENSURED THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOPHISTICATED SOCIETY. THE ABSENCE OF SUCH A POLICE FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES PRODUCED UNNECESSARY BLOODSHED AND LOSS OF PROPERTY AS THE FRONTIER TERRITORIES WERE COMPELLED TO RELY ON VIGILANTES. RURAL CONSTABULARIES OF THE VARIOUS STATES ARE GENERALLY NOT EQUIPPED TO DETER AND INVESTIGATE CRIMES PERPETRATED BY EXPERIENCED URBAN CRIMINALS WHO VICTIMIZE OUTLYING AREAS. IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT STATEWIDE POLICE DEPARTMENTS NOT BE LIMITED TO REGULATION OF LIQUOR LAWS AND FISHING ORDINANCES. INSTEAD, STATE POLICE AGENCIES SHOULD BE AS WELL TRAINED AS THEIR ADVERSARIES, ESPECIALLY AT A TIME WHEN THE EXTENSION OF RAPID TRANSIT AND HIGHWAYS INTO THE COUNTRY HAS WIDENED THE FIELD FOR URBAN CRIMINALS. THE STATE POLICE FORCES WOULD COOPERATE WITH OTHER AGENCIES ON MATTERS OF EXTRADITION AND INVESTIGATION AND EMPLOY PROFESSIONAL DETECTIVES. IN THE WAR AGAINST CRIME IT IS NECESSARY TO MAKE THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR AS DIFFICULT AS POSSIBLE, AND CRIMINAL GANGS OUGHT TO BE HARRIED UNTIL THEIR MODE OF LIVING BECOMES UNENDURABLE. SWIFT AND SURE JUSTICE BEGINS WITH A TRAINED CORPS OF DETECTIVES WHOSE EFFECTIVE WORK WILL PREVENT THE PUBLIC'S RESORT TO MOB VIOLENCE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

59. **A. HOLT and M. J. LEE. STUDY OF THE POLICING OF AREAS WITH LOW POPULATION DENSITY.** GREAT BRITAIN POLICE RESEARCH SERVICES BRANCH, HORSEFERRY HOUSE, DEAN RYLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. *POLICE RESEARCH BULLETIN,* N 16 (OCTOBER 1970), P 17-25. **NCJ-10433**

REPORT OF ON-GOING RESEARCH TO DESIGN AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF RURAL POLICING WHICH IS ECONOMICAL IN ITS MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. A LATER ARTICLE WHICH FURTHER OUTLINES THE METHODOLOGY OF THIS STUDY IS ENTERED AS NCJ-10221.

60. **R. ISHERWOOD and A. HOLT. RURAL BEAT POLICING.** GREAT BRITAIN POLICE RESEARCH SERVICES BRANCH, HORSEFERRY HOUSE, DEAN RYLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. *POLICE RESEARCH BULLETIN,* N 7 (JULY 1968), P 8-15. **NCJ-10569**

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF EXISTING AND POTENTIAL METHODS OF RURAL POLICING IN GREAT BRITAIN. DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN RURAL POLICING IN ENGLAND ARE TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND MANPOWER ALLOCATION. THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE TRADITIONAL RESIDENTIAL METHOD, THE BEDFORDSHIRE PLAN, THE CUMBRIA RURAL SCHEME, AND THE FULLY MOBILE RURAL POLICING SYSTEM. THE FIRST METHOD RELIES ON STATIONING ONE CONSTABLE IN A VILLAGE WITH A 24-HOUR RESPONSIBILITY. THE BEDFORDSHIRE PLAN PROVIDES FOR FOOT AND MOBILE PATROL OF A THREE SECTOR AREA AND UTILIZATION OF POCKET PHONE RADIOS. THE THIRD SCHEME IS SIMILAR IN THAT IT DEPLOYS FOOT AND MOTOR PATROLS, BUT, THE MEN REVOLVE ON EIGHT-HOUR SHIFTS. THE FOURTH ALTERNATIVE, NOT PRESENTLY IN USE, WOULD BE A FULLY MOBILE PATROL WITH AN AREA LARGE ENOUGH TO MERIT AN EXCLUSIVE VHF RADIO CHANNEL.

61. **G. M. JANEKSELA, R. R. DEMING, and T. M. NIDA. ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE.** ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY CHICAGO-KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, 77 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO IL 60606. *POLICE LAW QUARTERLY,* V 5, N 4 (JULY 1976), P 14-30. **NCJ-35919**

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF A STUDY WHICH CONSIDERED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COMMUNITY SIZE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE AND THE POLICE ROLE. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT AS COMMUNITY SIZE INCREASES, ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE WOULD BE MORE NEGATIVE AND THE DESIRE FOR A CRIME-CONTROL POLICE ROLE WOULD INCREASE. ALL COMMUNITIES IN MINNESOTA'S SEVEN COUNTY NORTHEASTERN PLANNING REGION WERE BROKEN DOWN INTO THREE CATEGORIES: LARGE, MEDIUM, AND SMALL. ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRES WERE THEN MAILED TO A ONE PERCENT RANDOM SAMPLING OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH CATEGORY. CONTRARY TO THE HYPOTHESIS, IT WAS FOUND THAT ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE WERE MOST NEGATIVE IN THE RURAL COMMUNITY CATEGORY AND MOST POSITIVE IN THE LARGE COMMUNITY CATEGORY. WHEN OCCUPATION WAS CONTROLLED, ATTITUDES BECAME MORE POSITIVE AS COMMUNITY SIZE INCREASED IN THE UNSKILLED, FARMING, AND UNEMPLOYED CATEGORIES. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE ROLE AND COMMUNITY SIZE. HOWEVER, WHEN OCCUPATION WAS CONTROLLED, CITIZENS EXPRESSED A DESIRE FOR HUMAN RELATIONS ORIENTED POLICE AS COMMUNITY SIZE DECREASED, PARTICULARLY IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND SEMI-PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

62. **M. E. JONES. STATE POLICE IN A RURAL AREA.** TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 317 AGRICULTURE BUILDING, COLLEGE STATION TX 77840. *RURAL SOCIOLOGY,* V 4, N 2 (JUNE 1939), P 179-189. **NCJ-59406**

THE ROLE OF THE STATE POLICE IN PATROLLING RURAL AREAS OF MASSACHUSETTS IN THE 1930'S IS EXAMINED, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NATURE OF CRIME IN THESE AREAS AND TO THE ADVANTAGES OF A CENTRALIZED POLICE FORCE. THE ORGANIZATION, STAFFING, PATROL METHODS, AND EQUIPMENT OF TROOP B, WHICH PATROLLED THE RURAL SECTIONS OF FOUR WESTERN COUNTIES (AND PROVIDED ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL OFFICIALS UPON THEIR REQUEST), ARE DESCRIBED, TOGETHER WITH TROOP B'S ACTIVITIES (INVESTIGATIONS, ARRESTS, COMPLAINTS, MILES TRAVELLED) FROM DECEMBER 1935 TO SEPTEMBER 1937. EXCLUSIVE OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES, THE GREATEST NUMBER OF OFFENSES DURING THIS PERIOD (51.5 PERCENT) INVOLVED DRUNKENNESS AND VAGRANCY. ALTHOUGH SLIGHTLY LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH OF ALL OFFENDERS LIVED OUTSIDE TROOP B'S FOUR-COUNTY AREA, NONRESIDENTS OF THE AREA WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR A DISPROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF SERIOUS OFFENSES. NEARLY THREE-FIFTHS OF ALL OFFENSES WERE COMMITTED BY PERSONS WHO LIVED IN THE FOUR-COUNTY AREA BUT NOT IN THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH THE OFFENSE OCCURRED. URBAN RESIDENTS--THOSE FROM OUTSIDE THE FOUR-COUNTY AREA AND THOSE LIVING IN CITIES WITHIN THE AREA--ACCOUNTED FOR ONE-HALF OF ALL OFFENSES. THIS MEANS THAT TROOP B, IN HALF OF ALL CASES, WAS DEALING WITH OFFENDERS WHO DID NOT LIVE IN THE RURAL AREAS IT PATROLLED. IN THE ABSENCE OF THE STATE POLICE, THESE AREAS WOULD HAVE FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO MUSTER THE LEVEL OF POLICE PROTECTION REQUIRED TO DEAL WITH THE INFLUX OF NONLOCAL, URBAN CRIMINALS THAT ACCOMPANIED THE ADVENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE. THROUGH CENTRALIZED AUTHORITY AND CONTROL OF PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND EQUIPMENT, THE STATE POLICE SYSTEM HANDLED THE SITUATION INEXPEN-

SIVELY, EFFICIENTLY, AND WITHOUT JURISDICTIONAL PROBLEMS. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE STATE POLICE DEMONSTRATES THAT CENTRALIZATION CAN ENHANCE RATHER THAN THREATEN INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND SHOULD BE EVALUATED OBJECTIVELY. SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED.

63. **T. W. KOEPSELL and C. M. GIRARD. SMALL POLICE AGENCY CONSOLIDATION—SUGGESTED APPROACHES—SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.** INTERNATIONAL TRAINING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION COUNCIL. 111 p. 1979. **NCJ-50694**

THIS REPORT, DESIGNED TO ASSIST COMMUNITIES IN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING LAW ENFORCEMENT MERGERS, PRESENTS GUIDELINES DEVELOPED FROM SURVEY DATA GATHERED FROM 34 POLICE AGENCIES WHICH HAD EXPERIENCED CONSOLIDATION. MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN RURAL AREAS WITH STAFFS OF 25 PERSONS OR LESS HAVE MANAGED TO COPE WITH INCREASING COSTS OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WHILE MAINTAINING ACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF SERVICE DELIVERY BY CONSOLIDATING WITH LARGER DEPARTMENTS AND USING APPROACHES RANGING FROM INFORMAL ARRANGEMENTS IN WHICH DEPARTMENTS AGREE TO COLLECTIVELY PERFORM TASKS THAT ARE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TO ANNEXATION IN WHICH ONE UNIT IS ABSORBED TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY BY ANOTHER AGENCY. THESE APPROACHES ARE ILLUSTRATED WITH CASE STUDIES. DEPARTMENTS CONSIDERING MERGERS SHOULD FIRST CONDUCT A FEASIBILITY STUDY WHICH INCLUDES DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF PARTICIPATING JURISDICTIONS; PROFILES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT MANPOWER, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, AND REPORTED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY; AND EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES INVENTORY AND ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. PLANNING AND ACTIVITIES MUST CONSIDER TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT, EQUALIZATION OF SALARIES, AND DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL ORDERS AND FIELD MANUALS. COST OF A DESIRED LEVEL OF SERVICE UNDER AN EXISTING LOCAL AGENCY SHOULD BE ESTIMATED AND COMPARED TO THE ESTIMATED COSTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED SYSTEM. GUIDELINES ARE GIVEN FOR MEETING THE LEGAL REQUIREMENTS OF A MERGED SYSTEM, SHARING THE COSTS, INSURING THAT SERVICES ARE PROVIDED, USING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD, AND DEALING WITH PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS DURING TRANSITION. A SECTION ON RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PROVIDER AND RECIPIENT AGENCY DISCUSSES USE OF FORMAL CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS, NEGOTIATING THE CONTRACT, USING PERMANENT LAW ENFORCEMENT REVIEW BODIES, AND MAINTAINING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE JURISDICTIONS. THE FINAL CHAPTER OUTLINES A SYSTEM FOR EVALUATING THE MERGED SYSTEM. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A SELECTED, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, THE QUESTIONNAIRE, AND AN ANALYSIS OF MERGED STUDY DATA, A MODEL STUDY FEASIBILITY OUTLINE, A MODEL INTERLOCAL CONTRACTING AND JOINT ENTERPRISES ACT, AND A LIST OF STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCIES.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00761-9.

64. **P. F. KRADEL. RAPE PREVENTION IN RURAL WEST VIRGINIA.** 9 p. 1978. **NCJ-52897**

PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING A COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAM IN RURAL WEST VIRGINIA CONCERNING THE NATURE OF RAPE, THE NEEDS OF RAPE VICTIMS, AND THE REVISED STATE RAPE LAW ARE DISCUSSED, AND PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED. MANY MEDICAL, MENTAL HEALTH, EMERGENCY SQUAD, AND POLICE GROUPS HAVE HAD LIMITED TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH SEXUAL CRIMES IN THE RURAL APPALACHIAN REGION OF THE STATE, AND REACT IN A CONFUSED MANNER WHEN CONFRONTED WITH A RAPE VICTIM. THE CONSULTATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAM OF THE APPALACHIAN MENTAL HEALTH CHAPTER IS A FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAM AIMED AT DEVELOPING RAPE PREVENTION MEASURES AND ASSURING MORE HUMANE TREATMENT OF RAPE VICTIMS. PROGRAM PRESENTATIONS FOCUSED ON THE NATURE OF MALE-FEMALE RELATIONSHIPS, THE NEW WEST VIRGINIA SEXUAL ASSAULT LAW WHICH MADE PENALTIES FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES LESS SEVERE AND MADE THE CRIME OF RAPE NON SEX-SPECIFIC, AND ISSUES SUCH AS THE VICTIMS' PART IN CAUSING VICTIMIZATION. SPECIAL PROBLEMS THAT INTERFERED WITH PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND SUCCESS INCLUDED THE INFLUENCE OF CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDES ABOUT SEX ON IDEAS OF RAPE AND RAPE-INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, THE LACK OF VICTIM-ADVOCACY GROUPS IN RURAL AREAS, AND THE WEAK STRUCTURES OF INFORMAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS WHICH WERE GENERALLY UNDERINFORMED ABOUT SEXUAL ASSAULT AND FAR REMOVED FROM FORMAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS. IN RURAL AREAS, THE RAPIST IS OFTEN WELL KNOWN TO THE VICTIM AND TO THE VICTIM'S FAMILY, THE VICTIM HAS LESS ANONYMITY THAN URBAN VICTIMS, AND CAREGIVERS HAVE LESS EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE ABOUT WORKING WITH SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS. IT IS STRESSED THAT COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAMS SHOULD STRIVE TO INCREASE THE LEVEL OF COMMUNITY COMPETENCE AND NUMBER OF ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY SYSTEMS FOR WORKING WITH RAPE VICTIMS. AN OUTLINE OF THE RAPE-PREVENTION PROGRAM SEMINARS AND A RAPE-ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED AT THE SEMINARS IS APPENDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

65. **S. LAUDENSLAGER. PROVIDING LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, PART 1—THE REGIONAL LEGAL ADVISOR.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 41, N 8 (AUGUST 1974), P 53-58. **NCJ-16738**

REVIEW OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND EXPERIENCES OF ATTORNEYS EMPLOYED BY REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE LEGAL ADVICE TO THE AREA POLICE DEPARTMENTS. A REGION MAY CONSIST OF SEVERAL COUNTIES, AN AREA WITHIN A COUNTY, OR A COUNTY WHICH HAS A NUMBER OF POLICE AGENCIES. DESPITE DIFFERENCES IN LOCALE, REGIONAL LEGAL ADVISOR OPERATIONS ARE SIMILAR. THERE IS A COMMON EMPHASIS ON THE EDUCATIVE ROLE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR, TRANSMITTING LEGAL KNOWLEDGE TO OFFICERS VIA TRAINING LECTURES, INFORMAL CRUISER-TIME, RAP SESSIONS, AND REGULAR NEWSLETTERS. THUS FAR, ONLY TWO REGIONAL LEGAL ADVISOR GRANTS HAVE COMPLETED THE FULL TERM, BUT EXPERIENCES THERE INDICATE THAT AS OFFICERS PUT SUCH TRAINING INTO PRACTICE, THE LEGAL ADVISOR'S ROLE CHANGES FROM PRIMARILY TRAINING TO CASE FOLLOW-UP AND SYSTEM LIAISON, WITH TRAINING BECOMING SUPPLEMENTAL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

66. **M. J. LEE. RURAL POLICING.** GREAT BRITAIN POLICE RESEARCH SERVICES BRANCH, HORSEFERRY HOUSE, DEAN RYLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. *POLICE RESEARCH BULLETIN,* N 19 (SPRING 1972), P 22-30. **NCJ-10221**

THE METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED IN A 1969-71 POLICE SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH STUDY OF RURAL POLICING MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS IS OUTLINED. THE MANPOWER REQUIREMENT CALCULATION DERIVED IN THIS STUDY INVOLVED DETERMINING THE TASK ARRIVAL RATE AND FIXING

A RESPONSE TIME CAPABILITY. THE ARTICLE POINTS OUT THAT, GENERALLY, THE DEVISED METHOD REQUIRED LESS MANPOWER THAN THE TRADITIONAL INDEPENDENT BEAT SYSTEM. STATISTICAL FINDINGS ARE INCLUDED.

67. **F. R. LIPSETT, A. F. DALLEY, and J. G. ARNOLD. PATROL OPERATIONS OF RED DEER RURAL RCMP (ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE) DETACHMENT.** NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA DIVISION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1A 0R8, CANADA. 13 p. 1975. Canada. **NCJ-31392**
A REPORT ON A COMPUTER-SIMULATED MODEL OF POLICE PATROL DEPLOYMENT FOR THE RURAL AREA SURROUNDING THE CITY OF RED DEER (ALBERTA). THE MAP OF THE AREA PATROLLED BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE DETACHMENT WAS DIVIDED INTO 62 SMALL AREAS CALLED 'ATOMS'. SOME ATOMS WERE TOWNS OR LAKES, WHILE OTHERS WERE COMPARATIVELY LARGE REGIONS BOUNDED BY ROADS. THE SPEED OF A PATROL CAR TRAVELLING BETWEEN TOWNS WAS MEASURED ON BARE WINTER ROADS. DETAILS OF CALLS MADE BY OFFICERS IN RADIO PATROL CARS WERE TAKEN DURING THE PERIOD 15 NOVEMBER TO 31 JANUARY 1975. IT HAD BEEN PLANNED TO SIMULATE THE PATROL OPERATIONS OF THE DETACHMENT WITH A COMPUTER, BUT THE DATA OBTAINED DID NOT PERMIT THIS. ALSO THE STYLE OF OPERATION OF THE RURAL DETACHMENT WAS SO DISSIMILAR TO THAT OF URBAN FORCES, OF WHICH SIMULATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, THAT A SIMULATION WOULD HAVE BEEN OF LITTLE BENEFIT. OTHER RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES ARE BRIEFLY MENTIONED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)
Availability: NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA DIVISION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1A 0R8, CANADA; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

68. **NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION, 1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, SUITE 320, WASHINGTON DC 20036. COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT—AN ASSESSMENT OF CAPABILITIES AND NEEDS.** 301 p. 1978. **NCJ-50679**
THIS REPORT ANALYZES THE CAPABILITIES AND NEEDS OF COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE U.S., WITH EMPHASIS ON COUNTY SHERIFFS AS THEY ARE THE PREDOMINANT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS AT THE COUNTY LEVEL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THIS STUDY IS THE PRODUCT OF SURVEY DATA SUBMITTED BY 60 PERCENT OF ALL COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE COUNTRY—1,893 SHERIFFS, 28 COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENTS, AND 19 INDEPENDENT CITY SHERIFFS. AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY MANDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF SHERIFF IS FOLLOWED BY DISCUSSIONS OF PERSONNEL, BUDGETS, FACILITIES, RECORDS, DATA PROCESSING, AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES, PATROL, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, SPECIALIZED LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS, TRAFFIC, SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION, LABORATORY SERVICES, COMMUNICATIONS, JAILS AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, AND THE INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS. AN OVERVIEW IS PROVIDED OF THE NEEDS OF COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: BUDGETS, PERSONNEL, SALARIES, RECORDKEEPING, AND CORRECTIONS. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

69. **A. L. PASQUAN. ALTERNATIVES IN POLICE ORGANIZATION IN RURAL AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES.** 304 p. 1971. **NCJ-49432**
FRAGMENTATION OF POLICE SERVICES IN RURAL WHITMAN COUNTY, WASH., IS EXAMINED, AND ORGANIZATIONAL ALTERNATIVES ARE EXPLORED. THE STUDY OPENS WITH A REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, WITH EMPHASIS ON FACTORS THAT MAY ACCOUNT FOR FRAGMENTATION. THE STATUS OF ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR INTERGOVENMENTAL POLICE SERVICE CONSOLIDATION AGREEMENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES IS ASSESSED. VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONAL APPROACHES TO CONSOLIDATED POLICE SYSTEMS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT CONCEPTS ARE DESCRIBED. THE STATUS OF POLICE ORGANIZATION IN WHITMAN COUNTY IS EVALUATED. THE COUNTY'S 19 SEPARATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INCLUDE THE STATE HIGHWAY PATROL, THE COUNTY SHERIFF, THE WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY SECURITY FORCE, AND 16 LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT JURISDICTIONS (CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES). THE FUNCTIONS OF STAFF SERVICES, AUXILIARY SERVICES, AND FIELD OPERATION PROGRAMS PERFORMED BY EACH AGENCY ARE ANALYZED AND DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THE FEASIBILITY OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION AMONG THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ENTITIES OF WHITMAN COUNTY IN THE FORM OF A CONSOLIDATED POLICE SYSTEM OR AN INTEGRATED POLICE FUNCTION IS CONSIDERED. A NEW SYSTEM IS ENVISIONED IN WHICH A COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT WOULD PROVIDE TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES TO ALL CITIES AND TOWNS ON AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONTRACTUAL BASIS. COPIES OF STUDY INSTRUMENTS, SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.
Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 72-2107.

70. **C. F. PAYNE. STUDY OF RURAL BEATS.** GREAT BRITAIN POLICE RESEARCH SERVICES BRANCH, HORSEFERRY HOUSE, DEAN RYLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. *POLICE RESEARCH BULLETIN,* N 12 (OCTOBER 1969), P 23-29. **NCJ-10653**
WORKLOAD STUDY OF 90 RURAL BEATS, VARIED IN NATURE AND SPREAD OVER EIGHT COUNTY FORCES, HAS YIELDED A GENERAL FORMULA GUIDE TO RURAL MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. THE DERIVED MANPOWER FORMULA TAKES INTO ACCOUNT POPULATION, ACREAGE, MILEAGE, INCIDENCE OF CRIME, AND A FACTOR REPRESENTING FULL UTILIZATION OF A CONSTABLE'S TIME.

71. **D. RICHEY. PRECINCT SYSTEM—A PREVENTIVE ACTION AGAINST RURAL THEFT AND CATTLE RUSTLING.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 44, N 6 (JUNE 1977), P 40-41. **NCJ-41979**
THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES A LIVESTOCK THEFT PREVENTION METHOD IN WHICH OWNERS AND RANCHERS FORM PREVENTIVE PATROLS WHICH WORK IN CLOSE COORDINATION WITH THE COUNTY SHERIFF. EACH COUNTY IS DIVIDED INTO A NUMBER OF PRECINCTS, EACH HAVING ITS OWN PATROL ASSOCIATION. PRECINCTS ARE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF THE AMOUNT OF RUSTLING ACTIVITY TAKING PLACE, THE SIZE OF THE ASSOCIATION IN ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP, AND THE EQUIPMENT NEED OF THE PATROLLING FORCE.

72. **ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE, OTTAWA, CANADA. PREVENTION ORIENTED POLICING SERVICE—RESEARCH REPORT.** 200 p. 1971. Canada. **NCJ-10011**
EARLIER ATTEMPTS BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE TO INSTITUTE CONSOLIDATED RURAL POLICING, AND PROPOSED APPROACH TO CONSOLIDATE POLICE SERVICES. RURAL POLICING IN THE PROVINCES HAS TYPICALLY BEEN PERFORMED BY MANY SMALL (UP TO FIVE MEN) UNITS OPERATING WITHIN SMALL GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS. POLICE SERVICE HAS BEEN IN RESPONSE TO CALLS WITH OCCASIONAL PATROL BASIS, IN WHICH THE WORK OF THE CONSTABLES IS LARGELY OFFICE ORIENTED. AN ATTEMPT TO CENTRALIZE OFFICES, WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR

LARGER TERRITORIES, WAS MADE IN 1966 AND REFERRED TO AS THE 'HUB CONCEPT'. CHIEF OPPOSITION TO THE PLAN WAS PUBLIC OPINION WHICH COMPLAINED OF 'REMOVAL' OF POLICE PRESENCE AND LOSS OF POLICE-PUBLIC CONTACT. PREVENTION ORIENTED POLICING SERVICE (POPS) HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AS A CONSOLIDATION MEASURE WHICH ADDRESSES THE PROBLEMS FOUND IN THE HUB CONCEPT. POPS SEEKS TO IMPROVE THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE RESOURCES IN RURAL AREAS WHILE CONDUCTING PREVENTIVE PATROL. IT IS BASED ON FOUR KEY FEATURES—SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER ALLOCATION, 24-HOUR REGULAR PATROL, FORMALIZED POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS EFFORTS, AND CONSOLIDATION (LARGER UNITS SERVICING LARGER AREAS). A FIELD TEST SHOWED POPS TO BE SUCCESSFUL. PERSONNEL AND TRAINING IMPLICATIONS ARE DISCUSSED.

73. **RURAL CRIME AND JUSTICE INSTITUTE. BILLINGS (MT) CONFERENCE—RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT—FINAL REPORT—1976.** 55 p. 1976. **NCJ-45779**

AN EFFORT TO ADDRESS RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES IS SUMMARIZED. IMPETUS FOR THE CONFERENCE CAME FROM A 1975 CONFERENCE HELD IN KEYSTONE, COLORADO. AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE PLANNING PROCESS WAS AN INITIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT WORKSHOP HELD TO REVIEW THE NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY THE KEYSTONE CONFERENCE, TO SELECT THOSE NEEDS MOST APPROPRIATE TO THE STATES OF MONTANA AND WYOMING, TO ASCERTAIN NEEDS SPECIFIC TO THESE TWO STATES BUT NOT COVERED AT KEYSTONE, AND TO CREATE A LIST OF PRIORITY TRAINING NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED. THESE NEEDS INCLUDED RESOURCE UTILIZATION THROUGH CONSOLIDATION, CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT, PREVENTION, IMPROVING INTERNAL OPERATIONS, AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT-COURTS INTERACTION. THEY PROVIDED THE BASIS FOR PLANNING THE CONFERENCE AND IDENTIFYING AND SECURING THE APPROPRIATE RESOURCES. THE CONFERENCE WAS DESIGNED TO ADDRESS THREE MAJOR INTEREST AREAS: CONSOLIDATED SERVICES, MANAGEMENT, AND CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT. THE TOPIC OF CONSOLIDATED SERVICES WAS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS: A SIMULATION ACTIVITY WHICH ATTEMPTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFICULTIES THAT CAN ARISE WHEN DIVERSE GROUPS WORK ON A COORDINATED PROJECT; AND A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF THE UNDERLYING THEORIES, STRATEGIES, AND PROBLEMS IN PROVIDING CONSOLIDATED LEGAL SERVICES. MANAGEMENT COVERED A VARIETY OF TOPICS: A MAJOR BLOCK OF TIME WAS DEVOTED TO BUDGET PREPARATION AND TO SOME OF THE INTERPERSONAL DIMENSIONS THAT AFFECT THE OPERATION OF A SHERIFF'S OR POLICE DEPARTMENT. CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT EXPLORED WAYS IN WHICH CITIZENS MIGHT PROVIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS. TWO MAJOR APPROACHES WERE PRESENTED: THE FIRST DEALT WITH CRIME WATCH PROGRAMS, AND THE SECOND EXAMINED THE USE OF RESERVE UNITS IN MEETING SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES TO COMMUNITIES. A MODIFIED VERSION OF THE LIFE OFFICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS EVALUATION INSTRUMENT WAS USED TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONFERENCE. THE EVALUATION FOUND THAT THE WORKSHOP SESSIONS WERE RELEVANT AND DELIVERED IN A QUALITY MANNER. FEW COMPLAINED ABOUT THE SESSION OVERLAP, AND 64 PERCENT WOULD STRONGLY RECOMMEND THE PROGRAM DESIGN AGAIN. COMPLAINTS WERE NOTED ABOUT THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT TAKE-HOME MATERIALS. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE NEEDS LIST FROM THE KEYSTONE CONFERENCE, THE EVALUATION FORMAT, THE CONFERENCE OPENING ADDRESS AND CLOSING REMARKS, A RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.

Supplemental Notes: RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE HELD IN BILLINGS (MT), NOVEMBER 15-18, 1976.

Sponsoring Agencies: MONTANA BOARD OF CRIME CONTROL, 1336 HELENA AVENUE, HELENA MT 59601; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

74. **J. P. SANDY and D. A. DEVINE. FOUR STRESS FACTORS UNIQUE TO RURAL PATROL.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 45, N 9 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 42-44. **NCJ-53583**

SECURITY, SOCIAL FACTORS, WORKING CONDITIONS, AND INACTIVITY ARE NOTED AS STRESS FACTORS INFLUENCING POLICE PATROL IN RURAL AREAS. RURAL OFFICERS SPECIFICALLY EXPERIENCE AN EXTREME SENSE OF ISOLATION IN THEIR ATTEMPTS TO CONFRONT BOTH DOMESTIC AND CRIMINAL SITUATIONS. ONE OF THE KEY FACTORS UNIQUE TO RURAL POLICE WORK IS THE ABSENCE OF ANONYMITY THAT IS USUALLY MORE AVAILABLE TO URBAN OFFICERS. THERE IS OFTEN NO OPPORTUNITY FOR RURAL OFFICERS TO DEAL WITH THEIR COMMUNITY WITHOUT BEING PERCEIVED AS OFFICERS. DUE TO THE PERSONNEL SELECTION PROCESS, MANY OFFICERS HIRED BY RURAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE 'LOCAL BOYS' WHO HAVE BEEN BORN AND BROUGHT UP IN THE COMMUNITY THEY SERVE. AS A RESULT, THEY HAVE DEVELOPED VARIOUS EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTUAL SETS CONCERNING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY. LIKE MANY SMALL BUSINESSES, RURAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE FREQUENTLY IN A POWERLESS POSITION TO CONTROL THEIR WORKING AND FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT. SALARY LEVELS ARE OFTEN LESS FOR RURAL OFFICERS THAN FOR OFFICERS IN URBAN AREAS. THE POSSIBILITY OF TRAINING IS SEVERELY LIMITED DUE TO A LACK OF FUNDS AND THE INABILITY OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO PROVIDE REPLACEMENTS FOR OFFICERS PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING PROGRAMS. IN GENERAL, PROMOTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS APPEAR TO BE LIMITED AND THIS SITUATION IS ESPECIALLY ACUTE FOR RURAL AREAS. BOREDOM RESULTING FROM LONG PERIODS OF INACTIVITY IS OFTEN A FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO JOB DISSATISFACTION. INACTIVITY ALSO INFLUENCES OFFICER PERCEPTIONS OF THEMSELVES. REEVALUATING THE CONTENT OF POLICE TRAINING CURRICULUMS TO REFLECT ON-THE-JOB SKILLS NEEDED BY RURAL OFFICERS IS RECOMMENDED TO REDUCE STRESS CAUSED BY UNREALISTIC ATTITUDES. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

75. **T. R. SEFCIK and N. J. ORMSBY. ESTABLISHING A RURAL CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT TREATMENT PROGRAM.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 57, N 3 (MARCH 1978), P 187-195. **NCJ-51784**

PROJECT CHILDREN, INITIATED IN 1975 IN A FIVE-COUNTY AREA OF INDIANA THAT WAS 61.6 PERCENT RURAL, IS DESCRIBED. ITS AIM WAS TO INFORM AND INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. SELECTION OF A PROJECT CHILDREN COORDINATOR WAS A FIVE-COUNTY COOPERATIVE EFFORT. THE COORDINATOR'S JOB WAS TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM FOR IDENTIFYING AND SERVING FAMILIES. NEEDS ASSESSMENT WAS CONDUCTED AND THEN PROGRAM OBJECTIVES WERE ESTABLISHED. OBJECTIVES WERE TO BECOME VISIBLE IN THE COMMUNITY AND MADE KNOWN TO INFLUENTIAL PERSONS WHO MIGHT LATER BE RECRUITED TO AID THE PROGRAM, AS WELL AS TO DETERMINE COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD PROGRAM INNOVATION AND REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY WITH RESPECT TO CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT. A 2-DAY TRAINING SESSION FOR DEPART-

MENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE STAFF WAS HELD TO INCREASE THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF'S EXPERTISE IN CHILD ABUSE AND TO DETERMINE THE VARIOUS APPROACHES TO INVESTIGATION AND TREATMENT BEING USED IN THE COUNTIES. FROM THIS TRAINING, INDIVIDUAL COUNTY CHILD ABUSE CASE CONSULTATION CONTRACTS WERE INITIATED. CHILD PROTECTION TEAMS WERE DEVELOPED COMPOSED OF PHYSICIANS, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE WORKERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS OR PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS, POLICE OFFICERS, AND NURSES. A HOSPITAL PROTOCOL FOR REPORTING SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE CASES WAS DEVISED AS WELL AS A PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING HOSPITAL CHILD ABUSE CASES. THE CHILD PROTECTION TEAM IS AUTHORIZED TO INVESTIGATE HOSPITAL-REFERRED CHILD ABUSE CASES BY EVALUATING THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL HISTORY, MEDICAL HISTORY, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS AND THE CHILD. IF ABUSE OR NEGLECT IS CONFIRMED, A TREATMENT PLAN IS DESIGNED AND FORWARDED TO THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT. PARENT AIDE VOLUNTEERS WERE RECRUITED TO WORK WITH ABUSING PARENTS ON A ONE-TO-ONE BASIS AND WERE TRAINED IN THE DYNAMICS OF CHILD ABUSE, HIGH RISK INDICATORS, AND CRISIS INTERVENTION. AN OUTREACH EFFORT WAS CONDUCTED TO EDUCATE CITIZENS IN CHILD ABUSE IDENTIFICATION, INDIANA CHILD ABUSE LAW AND REPORTING PROCEDURES, AND CHILD AND FAMILY ADVOCACY. IN THE AREA OF PREVENTION, SEVERAL LOCAL SCHOOLS ADDED A PARENTHOOD COURSE, AND AN ADULT PROGRAM ON SYSTEMATIC TRAINING FOR PARENTHOOD WAS INSTITUTED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 325 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA PA 19106.

76. **R. F. SHELTON. CAN A SMALL DEPARTMENT AFFORD A CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER?** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 46, N 3 (MARCH 1979), P 16-17. **NCJ-59390**

THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF BURLINGTON, N.C., SUGGESTS WAYS IN WHICH ALL POLICE OFFICERS CAN BE CRIME PREVENTION OFFICERS, ESPECIALLY IN SMALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. THE FIRST DUTY OF A POLICE OFFICER IS THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. HOWEVER, IN SMALL DEPARTMENTS, IT IS SOMETIMES ASSUMED THAT ONE OFFICER OR DIVISION IS CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CRIME PREVENTION. THIS OFFICER NOT ONLY NEEDS TRAINING IN THE USE AND HANDLING OF SECURITY ALARMS AND LOCKS, BUT ALSO NEEDS TO SERVE AS A LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE UNIFORMED DIVISION, THE TRAINING DIVISION, AND THE COMMUNITY. HOWEVER, A DEPARTMENT IN WHICH ALL OFFICERS ARE AWARE THAT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS CAN BE PREVENTED WOULD BE MORE PRACTICAL AND DESIRABLE. POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE INFORMED OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR DEALING WITH DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, ABUSED SPOUSES AND ABUSED CHILDREN, AND ALCOHOLICS. IF OFFICERS HAVE THE NAMES AND HOTLINES FOR SERVICES AND AGENCIES SUCH AS MARRIAGE COUNSELORS, ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS AND CHILD SHELTERS, THEY WILL BE PREPARED TO REFER POTENTIALLY PROBLEMATIC SITUATIONS TO PERSONS CAPABLE OF RESPONDING TO THE NEED. UNIFORMED PERSONNEL NEED TO GET BACK IN TOUCH WITH THE PUBLIC THEY SERVE BY TALKING WITH BUSINESSMEN AND HOMEOWNERS ABOUT SECURING THEIR PROPERTY, CHECK CASHING POLICIES, AND LEGAL PROBLEMS; ESSENTIALLY, THERE MUST BE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY. THE DEPARTMENT AND THE COMMUNITY, BY WORKING AS A COHESIVE UNIT IN SOLVING SOME OF THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS, CAN PREVENT CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND PERSONS SUCCESSFULLY.

77. **K. L. SHIMOTA. STUDY OF POLICE SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN A RURAL WISCONSIN COUNTY.** WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE MD 21202. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY,* V 56, N 2 (JUNE 1965), P 257-259. **NCJ-59408**

THE METHODS, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF A STUDY OF POLICE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND JUVENILES IN RURAL SAUK COUNTY, WIS., IN THE EARLY 1960'S ARE SUMMARIZED. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY A TEAM FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE'S DIVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH, AT THE REQUEST OF THE SAUK COUNTY SHERIFF AND JUVENILE COURT JUDGE. THE STUDY TEAM INTERVIEWED THE ADMINISTRATORS OF ALL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY, AS WELL AS WELFARE DEPARTMENT CASEWORKERS WHO PROVIDED SERVICES TO THE JUVENILE COURT. THE TEAM PAID CLOSE ATTENTION TO POLICE INVESTIGATIVE, DISCRETIONARY, AND RECORDKEEPING PRACTICES AS REFLECTED IN JUVENILE CASE REPORTS. THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS WERE IDENTIFIED: (1) LACK OF POLICE PROTECTIVE SERVICES TO CHILDREN; (2) INADEQUATE POLICE INVESTIGATIONS, QUESTIONABLE DISPOSITIONS, AND POOR RECORDKEEPING IN CASES INVOLVING ALLEGEDLY DELINQUENT CHILDREN; (3) A LACK OF COMMUNICATION AND STANDARDIZED PROCEDURES AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT, SCHOOL, SOCIAL SERVICE, AND COURT AGENCIES; AND (4) A NEED FOR IN-SERVICE POLICE TRAINING IN CHILD PROTECTION AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED BY POLICE IN HANDLING CASES OF ALLEGED CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT WERE RECOMMENDED, AS WAS BETTER ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD LABOR LAWS. POLICE TRAINING IN REPORT WRITING AND IN REFERRAL TECHNIQUES WAS ADVISED, AND DETAILED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING DEPARTMENTAL RECORDKEEPING PRACTICES WERE OFFERED. THE STUDY TEAM RECOMMENDED THE CREATION OF A JUVENILE OFFICER POSITION IN THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, WHO WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HANDLING ALL JUVENILE CASES IN THE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, ASSISTING POLICE DEPARTMENTS AT THEIR REQUEST, IMPROVING THE SHERIFF DEPARTMENT'S RECORDKEEPING SYSTEM, PROVIDING LIAISON AMONG AGENCIES WORKING WITH JUVENILES, ORGANIZING INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS, AND PROMOTING A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF POLICE AND THE LAW BY CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS.

78. **R. P. SILJANDER. RURAL SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES, PART 6.** COPP ORGANIZATION, INC, 37 WEST 38TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10018. *LAW AND ORDER,* V 26, N 9 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 76-78. **NCJ-50612**

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES APPLICABLE TO THE RURAL SETTING ARE DISCUSSED. ALTHOUGH MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS MAY NOT BE CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF SURVEILLANCE IN RURAL AREAS, MANY GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE POLICE DO CONFRONT THESE PROBLEMS IN THEIR COURSE OF DUTY. SOLUTIONS TO THE SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF RURAL SURVEILLANCE INCLUDE THE USE OF AIRCRAFT SURVEYS OF THE WIDE AREA THAT WILL BE UNDER OBSERVATION, AND THE USE OF MAPS TO DETERMINE INITIALLY THE BEST SITES FROM WHICH TO VIEW THE AREA. RURAL VANTAGE POINTS MAY INCLUDE TREES OR FOXHOLES, OR ANY LOCATION IN WHICH A MOTIONLESS AND WELL-CAMOUFLAGED SURVEILLANT WILL BLEND INTO THE ENVIRONMENT. IF VEHICLES ARE USED IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THEY BE OF SUBTLE COLOR THAT WILL NOT BETRAY THEIR PRESENCE, LIKEWISE IT IS DESIRABLE TO COVER AND CONCEAL ANY PARTS OF THE VEHICLE WHICH MAY REFLECT LIGHT. MOVEMENT INTO THE SURVEILLANCE AREA SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IN THE LEAST CONSPICUOUS MANNER. ALTHOUGH THE USE OF SLOW DRIVING, OR THE DIMMING OF HEADLIGHTS IS PROPER FOR

NIGHT OPERATIONS, IT IS PREFERABLE TO DRIVE WITH INCONSPICUOUS CONFIDENCE DURING THE DAY, AS EXTREME CAUTION MAY ITSELF ATTRACT ATTENTION. WHEN MOVING ON FOOT THE SURVEILLANT SHOULD TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE NATURAL CONTOURS OF THE LAND, AND SHOULD AVOID WALKING ON THE CREST OF HILLS OR ALONG THE CENTER OF FOOTPATHS. ON EXTENDED OPERATIONS VARIOUS PATHS SHOULD BE USED IN MOVING INTO AND FROM THE VANTAGE POINT, SO AS TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF A CONSPICUOUS TRAIL. INVESTIGATORS SHOULD BE WARY OF ALARM DEVICES SUCH AS TRIP STRINGS. CONSIDERATION MAY BE GIVEN TO THE USE OF FALSE IDENTITIES, SUCH AS POSING AS HUNTERS OR FISHERMEN. FURTHER DISCUSSION INCLUDES TECHNIQUES OF MOVING SURVEILLANCE AND THE USE OF VISION EXTENDERS, SUCH AS BINOCULARS.

79. **W. A. SINCLAIR. INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONTRACTING FOR POLICE PATROL IN MICHIGAN—AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.** 312 p. 1975. **NCJ-32856**
THE FOCUS OF THIS DOCTORAL DISSERTATION IS CONTRACTING FOR PATROL SERVICE BETWEEN OFFICIALS OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN RURAL AREAS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTY SHERIFF. A STRUCTURE AND CONDUCT/PERFORMANCE MARKETING MODEL IS USED TO ANALYZE THE CONTRACTING OPERATIONS OF ELEVEN MICHIGAN SHERIFFS. THE CRITICAL STRUCTURAL VARIABLE USED WAS THE FUNDING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EACH SHERIFF AND HIS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS RELATIVE TO THE SHERIFF'S DESIRE TO EXPAND HIS PATROL DIVISION. THE CONDUCT-PERFORMANCE VARIABLES USED WERE COST PER PATROL HOUR, REPORTING TO LOCAL OFFICIALS, DIVISIBILITY OF PATROL SERVICE SOLD, ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CONTRACTED PATROLS, ROTATED VERSUS PERMANENTLY STATIONED DEPUTIES, REVENUE FROM LIQUOR INSPECTION, AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT OUTSIDE CONTRACTING COMMUNITY, AND RESPONSE TIME. STUDY RESULTS INDICATED THAT SHERIFFS WHO WANTED TO EXPAND THEIR PATROL DIVISION AND WHO HAD MET OR ANTICIPATED MEETING DIFFICULTIES WERE MORE INCLINED TO CONTRACT WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND MEET THE CONDUCT PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES OF LOCAL OFFICIALS THAN SHERIFFS WHO FELT LITTLE NEED TO EXPLAIN THEIR PATROL DIVISION AND WERE ABLE TO OBTAIN CURRENT AND ANTICIPATED PATROL FUNDING. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT NOT ALL SHERIFFS PROVIDED THE SAME SET OF CONDUCT/PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS TO CONTRACTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES; THAT TEN OUT OF THE ELEVEN SHERIFFS PRICED THEIR CONTRACT AT LESS THAN VARIABLE COSTS (THE BALANCE BEING MADE UP BY THE COUNTY GENERAL FUND); AND THAT THE SHERIFF WAS CAPABLE OF INFLUENCING THE LOCAL OFFICIAL'S DECISION TO CONTRACT WITH HIM THROUGH HIS REAL ALLOCATION OF NON-CONTRACT PATROLS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
Supplemental Notes: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY—DISSERTATION.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

80. **B. SMITH. RURAL CRIME CONTROL.** INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 55 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10036. 315 p. 1933. **NCJ-59607**
THIS ANALYSIS OF RURAL CRIME CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES AS OF 1933 FOCUSES ON THE HISTORY AND STATUS OF TRADITIONAL AND EMERGING RURAL JUSTICE AGENTS. THE ANALYSIS WAS UNDERTAKEN AT A TIME WHEN CRIME WAS BECOMING AN INCREASINGLY ACUTE PROBLEM IN RURAL AREAS. IMPROVED TRANSPORTATION, THE DECLINE OF AGRICULTURE, THE RISE OF NEW INDUSTRIES IN SMALL TOWNS AND HAMLETS, AND THE FLUX OF A HETEROGENEOUS POPULATION DRAWN FROM THE CITIES TO THE LAND MEANT THAT, WITHOUT ACTUALLY BECOMING CITIES, RURAL AREAS WERE ACQUIRING SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING INCREASES IN CERTAIN TYPES OF CRIME. THE TRADITIONAL RURAL JUSTICE MACHINE--SHERIFFS, CONSTABLES, CORONERS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE--WAS PROVING INADEQUATE TO THE CRIME-CONTROL TASK. NEWER CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTRUMENTALITIES (COUNTY CONSTABULARIES AND STATE POLICE FORCES), OFTEN SUPERIMPOSED ON THE TRADITIONAL RURAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, WERE CHARACTERIZED BY UNNECESSARY COMPLEXITY, DUPLICATION OF FUNCTION, WASTE, AND INEFFECTIVENESS. BASED ON OBSERVATIONS AND STUDIES OF RURAL JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES AND ABROAD, THE ANALYSIS TRACES THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL RURAL JUSTICE AGENTS AND EXAMINES IN DETAIL THEIR STATUS AS OF 1933. EXTENSIVE REFERENCE TO PRACTICES IN ENGLAND, WHERE ALL TRADITIONAL RURAL JUSTICE AGENTS HAVE THEIR ROOTS, IS INCLUDED. THE MORE RECENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENTS ARE ANALYZED AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF ADMINISTRATIVE THEORY AND PRACTICAL OPERATION, WITH EMPHASIS ON THEIR FAULTS AND VIRTUES AND ON THEIR PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE. ALTERNATIVES FOR REORGANIZING RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE CONSIDERED, AS IS THE NEED TO ABANDON, OR AT LEAST TO REVAMP, TRADITIONAL AGENTS OF RURAL JUSTICE. TWO MAJOR OBSTACLES TO CHANGE ARE IDENTIFIED: (1) TRADITION, WHICH SURROUNDS AND PROTECTS LONGSTANDING PUBLIC AGENCIES AND ATTACHES ARTIFICIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO LOCAL BOUNDARIES; AND (2) STATE CONSTITUTIONS, WHICH CONSTRUCT IMPREGNABLE LEGAL FORTIFICATIONS AROUND ANCIENT OFFICES AND JURISDICTIONS. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED.

81. **B. SMITH. RURAL POLICE PROTECTION (FROM ILLINOIS CRIME SURVEY, 1929).** ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE. 16 p. 1929. **NCJ-59403**
THE STATUS OF RURAL POLICE PROTECTION IN ILLINOIS IN THE 1920'S IS ASSESSED AND REFORMS ARE SUGGESTED IN AN ANALYSIS PUBLISHED IN 1929. THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROADS BROUGHT GRAVE CRIME PROBLEMS TO RURAL ILLINOIS IN THE 1920'S. RURAL POLICING IN ILLINOIS DURING THIS PERIOD INVOLVED A VARIETY OF PUBLIC AND QUASI-PUBLIC AGENCIES: SHERIFFS, DEPUTY SHERIFFS, SPECIAL DEPUTIES, CONSTABLES (TOWNSHIPS), POLICE (SMALLER TOWNS), DETECTIVES EMPLOYED BY PROSECUTORS, COUNTY POLICE, THE STATE HIGHWAY PATROL, THE ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD (IN SERIOUS EMERGENCIES, SUCH AS LABOR RIOTS), BANK GUARDS, BANK-SUPPORTED VIGILANCE COMMITTEES, AND SMALLER ASSOCIATIONS FORMED FOR PROTECTION AGAINST HORSE THIEVES AND OTHER OFFENDERS. THE TIME-HONORED AGENCIES OF CRIME REPRESSION IN RURAL AREAS (SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES) EITHER AVOIDED OR WERE OVERWHELMED BY THE CRIME WAVE. A FULL-TIME, PROFESSIONAL POLICE FORCE WAS BEYOND THE REACH OF MOST SMALL TOWNS. THE STATE HIGHWAY PATROL WAS INVOLVED IN LOCAL POLITICS AND HAD NOT YET MADE CRIME REPRESSION AND APPREHENSION OF FELONS A MAJOR PART OF ITS WORK. AN ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION CONCLUDED THAT THE ANSWER WAS TO BE FOUND IN REORGANIZING THE STATE HIGHWAY PATROL--DECENTRALIZING OPERATIONS INTO FOUR REGIONS, ADOPTING A POLICY OF FREQUENT TRANSFERS FOR RANK-AND-FILE OFFICERS, FOCUSING ON MOBILITY AND FLEXIBILITY, AND MOVING THE PATROL OUT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS TO MAKE IT THE EXECUTIVE ARM OF THE GOVERNOR. THESE REFORMS WOULD PRODUCE A TRAINED AND DISCIPLINED POLICE FORCE SUBJECT AT ALL TIMES TO CIVIL AUTHORITY,

ABLE TO REPRESS CRIME THROUGH FREQUENT PATROLS IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE, AND ABLE TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS. IN CREATING A STATEWIDE POLICE FORCE, THE ROLE OF THE FORCE IN DEALING WITH RIOTS WOULD HAVE TO RECEIVE CLOSE ATTENTION.

82. **ST JOHN'S UNIVERSITY MALL CENTER RURAL CRIME AND JUSTICE INSTITUTE. RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT—A PERSPECTIVE ON THE FUTURE.** 60 p. 1975. **NCJ-32990**
A REPORT ON THE KEYSTONE CONFERENCE, CONDUCTED BY THE RURAL CRIME AND JUSTICE INSTITUTE TO BRING TOGETHER RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND RESOURCE PERSONNEL TO IDENTIFY AND PRIORITIZE RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT NEEDS. THE CONFERENCE WAS ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEAA REGION VIII STATES. AMONG THE MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONFERENCE WAS THE CALL FOR AN LEAA RURAL DIRECTORATE AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL. PARTICIPANTS FURTHER URGED THAT REGION VIII EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A CONTINUING MULTISTATE EFFORT TO STIMULATE AND SUPPORT RURAL-SPECIFIC PROGRAMMING IN THE AREA OF LAW ENFORCEMENT; COORDINATE AND MAXIMIZE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING RESOURCES IN THE REGION; AND PROMOTE AN INTERSTATE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM. A PARTICIPANT-ORGANIZED TASK FORCE WAS NAMED TO HELP COORDINATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)
Supplemental Notes: CONFERENCE HELD NOVEMBER 19-21, 1975.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION—REGION 8.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

83. **P. SUMMERS. BURGLARY COORDINATOR PROGRAM IS WORKING IN A RURAL COMMUNITY.** CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW,* V 6, N 4 (JULY 1979), P 18-22. **NCJ-60752**
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM IN ONE RURAL COUNTY TO REDUCE BURGLARY IS ASSESSED, AND THE OPERATION OF THE BURGLARY COORDINATOR PROGRAM IS DETAILED. THE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE RECEIVED A 3-YEAR GRANT IN 1976 TO ANALYZE THE CRIME OF BURGLARY. A MEETING WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, INCLUDING THE 11 POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN THE COUNTY AND THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, WAS HELD TO DISCUSS THE BURGLARY PROBLEM. IT WAS DECIDED THAT ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION REGARDING REPORTED BURGLARIES WOULD BE FORWARDED TO A BURGLARY COORDINATOR. THIS INFORMATION WOULD BE CARDED AND A COUNTYWIDE MODUS OPERANDI (MO) FILE WOULD BE USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE CARD FILING SYSTEM SELECTED FOR THE BURGLARY COORDINATOR PROGRAM WAS THE INSTANT DATA SYSTEM (IDS). IN THIS SYSTEM, EACH CARD IS NUMBERED AROUND THE OUTER EDGE. CARDS ARE NOTCHED TO CORRESPOND TO CERTAIN CODES. A COLOR CODE IS EMPLOYED TO DISTINGUISH BURGLARY CASES BY THE YEAR IN WHICH THEY OCCURRED. ADDITIONALLY, BURGLARY CASE CARDS ARE CODED SO THEY WILL CORRESPOND TO MO CARD CODING. IDS BURGLARY CASE CARDS CONTAIN THE NAME OF THE INVESTIGATING DEPARTMENT, THE BURGLARY CASE NUMBER, THE METHOD OF ENTRY INTO PREMISES, THE TYPE OF PROPERTY TAKEN, EVIDENCE FOUND AT THE SCENE, THE TYPE OF PREMISE, THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, AND THE TIME OF OCCURRENCE (WHEN KNOWN). THE FIRST YEAR OF THE BURGLARY COORDINATOR PROGRAM RESULTED IN THE RECOVERY OF 31 PERCENT OF REPORTED STOLEN PROPERTY. THERE WAS A 54-PERCENT RECOVERY RATE THE SECOND YEAR. SECOND-YEAR DATA ALSO REVEALED THAT BURGLARY DECREASED BY 6 PERCENT, WHILE THERE WAS A 30.5-PERCENT INCREASE IN ADULT BURGLARY ARRESTS AND A 10-PERCENT INCREASE IN JUVENILE ARRESTS. WITH THE AID OF THE MO FILE, SEVEN BURGLARIES WERE CLEARED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY, FOUR OF WHICH WERE SAFE BURGLARIES. FROM JULY 1977 THROUGH JULY 1978, THE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE OBTAINED CONVICTIONS IN ALL BURGLARY CASES.

84. **S. M. WARD. RURAL CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT—A PERSPECTIVE (FROM BEGINNING ASSESSMENT OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS, 1977, BY SHANLER D CRONK—SEE NCJ-53789).** NATIONAL RURAL CENTER, 1828 L STREET, NW SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON DC 20036; AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO IL 60637; EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION, 250 PARK AVENUE, ROOM 904, NEW YORK NY 10017. 19 p. 1977. **NCJ-53791**
AVAILABLE STATISTICS SHOW THAT CRIME IS AS MUCH OF A PROBLEM IN RURAL AMERICA AS IN CITIES. CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL POLICE OFFICERS ARE EXAMINED, AND THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF RURAL POLICING ARE ASSESSED. FOLLOWING AN OVERVIEW OF THE MEDIA STEREOTYPING OF RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, REASONS WHY GOOD DATA IS HARD TO OBTAIN ARE REVIEWED. RURAL POLICE OFTEN DO NOT HAVE THE TIME TO FILL OUT THE PAPERWORK FOR UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS AND RURAL RESIDENTS TEND TO UNDERREPORT FOR FEAR OF AROUSING THE WRATH OF NEIGHBORS. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FIGURES FOR 1971 THROUGH 1975 ARE CITED TO SHOW THAT RURAL CRIME IS INCREASING AT A FASTER RATE THAN URBAN CRIME. SOME OF THIS IS ATTRIBUTED TO TOURISTS OR CRIMINALS FROM OUTSIDE THE AREA AND SOME TO RURAL TRUST WHICH LEAVES FARMHOUSES AND CARS UNLOCKED. ARREST FIGURES SHOW HIGH JUVENILE INVOLVEMENT. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL POLICE OFFICERS ARE THEN EXAMINED. IT IS FOUND THAT THEY TEND TO BE ABOUT 40 YEARS OF AGE, LESS EDUCATED THAN URBAN OFFICERS, AND RECEIVE LESS SALARY THAN URBAN OFFICERS. AGE GETS LOWER AND SALARY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS GET HIGHER AS THE SIZE OF THE DEPARTMENT INCREASES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT RURAL POLICE COME FROM THE IMMEDIATE COMMUNITIES AND REFLECT LOCAL DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS. THE LACK OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO RURAL POLICE IS ALSO EXAMINED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT RURAL DEPARTMENTS HAVE GREAT STRENGTHS. THEY KNOW THEIR COMMUNITIES WELL AND ARE IN TOUCH WITH THE POPULATION, A RAPPORT THAT URBAN AREAS ARE TRYING TO RECAPTURE WITH TEAM POLICING AND OTHER CONCEPTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT BLIND CONSOLIDATION AND DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO STATE AGENCIES BE AVOIDED. INSTEAD, SUPPORT SYSTEMS SHOULD BE DESIGNED TO RETAIN THE STRENGTHS OF RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. TABLES PRESENT THE STATISTICS. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

85. **S. L. WASBY. SMALL TOWN POLICE AND THE SUPREME COURT.** 275 p. 1976. **NCJ-37425**
BASED ON OVER 100 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED IN TWO STATES, THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE WAYS RURAL POLICE FIND OUT ABOUT IMPORTANT U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND THEIR EXPECTATIONS ABOUT THE SOURCES OF SUCH INFORMATION. THE IN-DEPTH, OPEN-ENDED INTERVIEWS WERE CARRIED OUT IN TWO LOCALITIES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AND WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. AS A COMPLEMENT TO THE VIEWS OF POLICE OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS, THIS STUDY ALSO PRESENTS THE VIEWS OF PROSECUTORS, PUBLIC DEFENDERS, AND JUDGES AS TO HOW THEY OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT THE COURT'S RULINGS

AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF THE PROCESS BY WHICH POLICE OBTAIN THIS INFORMATION. INITIAL CHAPTERS IN THIS TEXT PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OF POLICE ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. A DISCUSSION OF THE PRACTICAL PROBLEM OF INFORMING POLICE ABOUT COURT RULINGS AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS PROBLEM FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE, DISCRETION, AND PROFESSIONALISM IS FOLLOWED BY A SUMMARY OF STUDIES ON THE IMPACT OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE DECISIONS. RESULTS OF THE INTERVIEWS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ARE THEN PRESENTED. INFORMATION IS INCLUDED ON CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFICERS INTERVIEWED, THE OFFICERS' VIEWS OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS, THEIR VIEWS ON THE U.S. SUPREME COURT'S ROLE, THE CASES CONSIDERED SALIENT BY THE OFFICERS, AND THEIR VIEWS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE COURT'S RULINGS ON POLICE WORK. FINALLY, THE WAYS IN WHICH THE OFFICERS LEARN ABOUT THE LAW ARE DISCUSSED. THE EXPECTATIONS OF OFFICERS CONCERNING WHO SHOULD EXPLAIN THE LAW TO THEM—PARTICULARLY PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES—ARE EXAMINED. THE WAYS THE OFFICERS FIND OUT ABOUT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AND THEIR VIEWS OF THOSE CHANNELS ARE REPORTED. FINALLY, THE STUDY EXAMINES THE TRAINING POLICE OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS RECEIVE, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION BEING GIVEN TO TRAINING CONCERNING JUDICIAL RULINGS ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; THE OFFICER'S VIEWS OF TRAINING ARE DISCUSSED. THE STUDY FINDINGS INDICATED THAT RURAL POLICE ARE NOT HIGHLY KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE LAW, THAT THE MEANS OF GETTING INFORMATION TO THEM ARE DIVERSE AND ARE PERCEIVED AS INADEQUATE, AND POLICE WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE SUPREME COURT. THE STUDY ALSO FOUND THAT POLICE PERCEIVE THE EXISTING MECHANISMS FOR PROVIDING THEM WITH LEGAL INFORMATION TO BE INADEQUATE, AND THAT OFFICERS WANT MORE TRAINING IN THIS AREA. POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SYSTEM BY WHICH INFORMATION IS COMMUNICATED ARE EXAMINED AND CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN ABOUT THE DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173.

86. **D. R. WATSON. ADMINISTERING THE 'SMALL' DEPARTMENT.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 44, N 5 (MAY 1977), P 20, 22, 86-87.

NCJ-41104

THIS ARTICLE, WRITTEN BY THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES (NM), DESCRIBES METHODS OF UPGRADING POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN SMALL COMMUNITIES WITH LIMITED RESOURCES AND LOW ECONOMIC BASES. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE TOWN AND THE ROLE OF SMALL TOWN POLICE IS PROVIDED. RECRUITMENT, VEHICLE ALLOCATION, AND YOUTH RELATIONS TACTICS ADOPTED BY THE TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES DEPARTMENT ARE DISCUSSED.

87. **M. WEISENFELD. CONSTRUCTING A SOCIAL REALITY OF COMMUNITY LEGAL SOCIAL CONTROL—THE POLICE OF NORTHVILLE (NY).** 272 p. 1977. **NCJ-53444**

THE INSTITUTIONS AND RELATIONSHIPS WHICH AFFECT THE WAY A RURAL POLICE DEPARTMENT ENFORCES THE LAW ARE STUDIED. COMMUNITY, LEGAL, AND DEPARTMENTAL EXPECTATIONS ARE ANALYZED AND THEIR EFFECT ON POLICE DISCRETION EXAMINED. THIS STUDY IS BASED ON 3 YEARS OF DIRECT OBSERVATION OF A 9-MEMBER POLICE FORCE IN A COLLEGE TOWN IN UPSTATE NEW YORK. FOLLOWING A DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY, THE RESEARCH METHODS ARE DETAILED. MANY SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED FOR EFFECTIVE FIELD OBSERVATIONS IN POLICE WORK. THEN A GENERAL OVERVIEW IS PROVIDED OF THE THEORY OF SOCIAL REALITY AS IT APPLIES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT. A COMBINATION OF COMMON SENSE OR 'POLICE SENSE' AND EXPERIENCE PRODUCES A CORE OF KNOWLEDGE WHICH ENABLES AN OFFICER TO HANDLE ROUTINE SITUATIONS EFFECTIVELY. WHEN NEW SITUATIONS ARISE, INFORMAL DISCUSSION LEADS TO A PEER CONSENSUS WHICH CONSTITUTES A MAJOR FACTOR IN DETERMINING HOW SIMILAR SITUATIONS SHOULD BE HANDLED IN THE FUTURE. THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN LAW, DEPARTMENTAL POLICY, POLICE KNOWLEDGE, AND COMMUNITY EXPECTATIONS CONTRIBUTE TO THE 'SOCIAL REALITY OF SOCIAL CONTROL.' A NUMBER OF CASES INVOLVING INCONSISTENT LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE EXAMINED. THESE INCONSISTENCIES ARE EXPLAINED BY EXAMINING THE 'SOCIAL REALITY' UNDERLYING THE DECISIONS. THE 'SOCIAL REALITY' DOCTRINE IS THEN EXAMINED AS IT APPLIES TO URBAN POLICE FORCES. THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN POLICING ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ALL POLICE FORCES SELECT PRIORITIES DEPENDING UPON THEIR POLITICAL AND COMMUNITY SITUATIONS AND THAT THESE PRIORITIES FORM THE BASIS OF COMMUNITY LEGAL SOCIAL CONTROL. APPENDIXES PROVIDE SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR THE STUDY COMMUNITY, SAMPLE POLICE LOGS, CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE STUDY AREA, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Supplemental Notes: RUTGERS UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 78-5140. (Microfiche)

88. **G. A. WISDOM and J. W. BENNETT. RURAL PEACE OFFICER.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 46, N 3 (MARCH 1979), P 36-37.

NCJ-59608

POLICE OFFICERS IN RURAL AREAS MUST NOT ONLY SERVE AS LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS, BUT MUST BE AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND INTERVENTION SERVICES FOR TROUBLED CITIZENS. RURAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS HAVE BEEN ASSISTED BY LEAA IN THE PROVISION OF INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR OFFICERS. TRAINING PROGRAMS HAVE INCLUDED FIREARMS TRAINING, HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION, AND CRISIS INTERVENTION. THE CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAM RECOGNIZES THAT OFFICER ASSISTANCE IN FAMILY AND PERSONAL PROBLEMS UNRELATED TO CRIME OCCUPIES A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF OFFICERS' TIME. RURAL PEACE OFFICERS ARE NOT SOCIAL WORKERS, BUT THEY FREQUENTLY ARE THE ONLY AUTHORITY AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS. THEY REQUIRE ADMINISTRATIVE AND PEER REINFORCEMENT IF THEY ARE TO FULFILL THE EXPECTATIONS OF COMMUNITY. AS COUNSELOR AND ADVISOR, THE RURAL OFFICER MUST BE PREPARED TO HANDLE THE IMMEDIATE NECESSITIES OF DEPRESSED OR SUICIDAL PERSONS, DRUG ABUSERS, MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, AND JUVENILES. WHEN SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL ARE NOT AVAILABLE, THE OFFICERS MUST DEAL DIRECTLY WITH CRISIS REDUCTION, PROVIDING SUPPORT, UNDERSTANDING, AND CONTROL IN SITUATIONS WHICH DO NOT WARRANT CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. AS A REFERRAL AGENT FOR WELFARE AND MEDICAL AUTHORITIES, THE OFFICERS SHOULD TRANSMIT THEIR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF TROUBLED MARRIAGES AND SUBSTANCE ABUSERS TO PROPER SOCIAL SERVICE PERSONNEL. TO ENHANCE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS AND HEALTH PRACTITIONERS, THE SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION ARRANGED A MEETING BETWEEN ITS OFFICERS AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO

LEARN ABOUT SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR THE COMMUNITY. NO REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

89. **T. N. WURSCHMIDT and G. H. PHILLIPS. RURAL CRIME PREVENTION WORKSHOP—A SHARING OF IDEAS.** NATIONAL RURAL CRIME PREVENTION CENTER, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, 2120 FYFFE ROAD, COLUMBUS OH 43210. 20 p. 1979. **NCJ-59905**

FOCUSING ON LOCAL CONCERNS SURROUNDING RURAL CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION, THE PROCEEDINGS OF A WORKSHOP HELD IN FAIRFIELD COUNTY, OHIO, IN 1979 ARE DESCRIBED. THE FAIRFIELD COUNTY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, A GROUP DEDICATED TO IMPROVING LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY, APPOINTED A SUBCOMMITTEE TO ASSEMBLE A CROSS-SECTION OF COUNTY RESIDENTS TO DISCUSS CRIME PREVENTION. REPRESENTATIVES WERE INVITED FROM BUSINESSES, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SERVICE CLUBS, JUVENILE COURT, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, CHURCHES, AND AREA SCHOOLS. AS WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS REPRESENTED TWO SEPARATE INTERESTS, I.E., LAYPERSONS AND SCHOOLTEACHERS, TWO SEPARATE DISCUSSION PERIODS WERE SCHEDULED FOR EACH GROUP. MOST PARTICIPANTS FOUND VANDALISM TO BE THE MOST COMMON CRIME COMMITTED IN THE COUNTY, WITH THIEVERY BEING SECOND. TEENAGERS, PARTICULARLY BETWEEN THE AGES OF 14 AND 18, WERE FELT TO BE MOST OFTEN RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME IN THE COUNTY, A TREND AFFECTING ALL OF RURAL OHIO. PARTICIPANTS SUGGESTED CHANNELING YOUTH ENERGY INTO MORE POSITIVE DIRECTIONS, SUCH AS INVOLVEMENT IN PROGRAMS OF THE OHIO CRIME PREVENTION ASSOCIATION, AND IMPROVING ADULT (PARENT-TEACHER) ROLE MODELING. OF THE 32 INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKSHOP, 24 EVALUATED THE PROCEEDINGS AND FOUND THE PROGRAM BENEFICIAL. HOWEVER, A FEW CRITICAL COMMENTS AND USEFUL SUGGESTIONS WERE OFFERED CONCERNING PARTICIPANTS' CONFUSION WITH STATISTICAL PRESENTATIONS AND THEIR DESIRE FOR MORE TIME TO DEVOTE TO GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND THE ANSWERING OF QUESTIONS. FURTHER DISCUSSION CENTERS ON THE NEED FOR MORE CRIME PREVENTION WORKSHOPS AND CRIME PREVENTION AS A VIABLE CONCEPT. A COPY OF THE AGENDA FOR THE WORKSHOP EXPLAINS THE THEME AND FLOW OF THE PROCEEDINGS. SAMPLES OF HANDOUTS USED TO ASSIST RESIDENTS DURING DISCUSSION PERIODS ARE ALSO INCLUDED IN THE TEXT.

Supplemental Notes: WORKSHOP HELD APRIL 25, 1979, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, OHIO.

90. **T. J. YOUNKMAN. FIGHTING RURAL CRIME.** POLICE PRODUCT NEWS, P O BOX 847, CARLSHAD CA 92008. *POLICE PRODUCT NEWS,* V 3, N 7 (JULY 1979), P 26-29. **NCJ-64626**

THE INTRUSION OF URBAN CRIMINALS INTO THE MICHIGAN COUNTRYSIDE HAS FORCED RURAL POLICE TO DEVELOP EFFECTIVE CRIME FIGHTING METHODS TO CURB THIS TREND. CITY LAW ENFORCEMENT, SUPPORTED BY FEDERAL AND STATE AID AND SOPHISTICATED CRIME FIGHTING EQUIPMENT, HAS SUCCESSFULLY DRIVEN MANY CRIMINAL ELEMENTS FROM THE URBAN CENTERS INTO THE COUNTRYSIDE WHERE ILLEGAL OPERATIONS ARE SAFER. TO MEET THE CHALLENGE, A REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL IN MICHIGAN'S NORTH COUNTRY AND 14 COUNTIES SURROUNDING THE URBAN CENTERS OF SAGINAW AND BAY CITY IS HELPING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES OBTAIN FUNDING, AND COORDINATE, PLAN, AND IMPLEMENT THEIR EFFORTS. ONE CONTRIBUTION TO RURAL POLICE EFFICIENCY IS THE MOBILE CRIME FIGHTING UNIT, A CRIME LAB ON WHEELS DESIGNED TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT EVIDENCE. ANOTHER AID IN COMBATING RURAL CRIME IS IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS; SEVERAL COUNTIES SHARE A CENTRAL POLICE DISPATCH NETWORK WITH SPECIALLY TRAINED OPERATORS. IN ONE COMMUNITY, CITIZEN GROUPS HELPED FINANCE THE REFURBISHING OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS HELICOPTERS FOR THEIR SHERIFF'S USE. A COORDINATION FOR RUNAWAY YOUTH PROJECT DETERS RUNAWAYS FROM TURNING TO CRIME. SPECIALIZED POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE OFFERED BY LOCAL COLLEGES. JAIL FACILITY IMPROVEMENT, INMATE REHABILITATION AND PROBATION, AND SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAMS ALSO HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN. THE EXISTENCE OF AN UNDERCOVER NARCOTICS UNIT FURTHER ILLUSTRATES COOPERATIVE EFFORTS BETWEEN RURAL AND METROPOLITAN LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.

91. **R. A. ZAPKE. POLICE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES.** 73 p. **NCJ-34496**

FOCUSING ON AREAS OF POLICE OPERATIONS WHICH FREQUENTLY PROVE MOST TROUBLESOME IN SMALL DEPARTMENTS, THIS MANUAL OFFERS CONCRETE GUIDELINES ON THE OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND ORGANIZATION OF RURAL POLICE AGENCIES. MANY OF THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT STEM FROM TWO SOURCES: THE SIZE OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT IT. THIS MANUAL IS INTENDED TO ASSIST THE INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN PROVIDING IMPROVED SERVICES WITHIN THESE SIZE AND BUDGETARY LIMITATIONS. AMONG THE AREAS COVERED ARE THE ROLE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE, INTERNAL POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION, LINE ACTIVITIES, MANPOWER STAFFING AND UTILIZATION, PERSONNEL POLICIES, POLICE RECORDS, POLICE PLANNING, AND POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. ALSO INCLUDED ARE SAMPLE PAY RANGES FOR PERSONNEL, AN EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE RATING FORM, AND A LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR INCLUSION IN A POLICE MANUAL.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

92. **S. ZLOCHOVER and J. R. RUSH. DELIVERY—DELIVERANCE—NEW METHOD OF DELIVERING TRAINING IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.** INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF,* V 41, N 8 (AUGUST 1974), P 35-37. **NCJ-59604**

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS THROUGH A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BY THREE REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCIES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS IS DESCRIBED. PARTICIPATION IN TRAINING COURSES BY SOUTHERN ILLINOIS POLICE PERSONNEL HAD BEEN LIMITED BY A NUMBER OF FACTORS: BUDGETARY RESTRICTIONS, MANPOWER SHORTAGES, LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE POLICE ROLE ON THE PART OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS' RELUCTANCE TO TAKE THE TIME TO ATTEND COURSES, AND THE TENDENCY OF RURAL POLICE OFFICIALS TO IGNORE TRAINING PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS. THREE PLANNING AGENCIES, REPRESENTING 27 COUNTIES SERVED BY 450 SWORN POLICE OFFICERS, JOINED TOGETHER TO ADDRESS THESE PROBLEMS AND TO DELIVER LOCAL TRAINING THAT WOULD MEET THE NEEDS OF RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE AGENCIES HIRED A FULL-TIME REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COORDINATOR, WHO VISITED ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE AREA, DISCUSSED TRAINING NEEDS AND RELATED CONSTRAINTS WITH POLICE PERSONNEL, AND DESIGNED A 160-HOUR, STAGGERED-WEEK, INSERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM. SUPPORTED BY A GRANT FROM THE STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION, THE PROGRAM PROVIDED TRAINING AT THREE DIFFERENT SITES, WITH EACH WEEKLY SESSION REPEATED AT EACH SITE. PARTICIPANTS COMMUTED TO THE TRAINING SESSIONS AND WORKED ON TAKE-HOME ASSIGNMENTS DURING

THE LONG BREAKS BETWEEN SESSIONS. OVER 100 OFFICERS ENROLLED IN THE FIRST TRAINING SESSIONS, AND PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATIONS OF THE SESSIONS WERE VERY POSITIVE. THERE ARE PLANS TO CONTINUE THE TRAINING SESSIONS AND TO DEVELOP SIMILAR PROGRAMS FOR OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL.

ADJUDICATION AND CORRECTIONS

93. J. ALFINI. DOCUMENTATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF MISDEMEANOR COURT MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED MANAGEMENT INNOVATIONS. AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO IL 60606. 102 p. 1977. **NCJ-43482**

SURVEYS AND ONSITE VISITS FOUND THAT MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS OF RURAL AND URBAN COURTS VARY GREATLY. FINDINGS, POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS, AND FOUR INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED. BOTH RURAL AND URBAN COURTS SUFFER FROM TOO RAPID PROCESSING OF CASES, INADEQUATE SUPPORT FOR PROBATION AND NONJUDICIAL SERVICES, AND A FEELING OF ISOLATION. HOWEVER, THIS STUDY FOUND THAT RURAL COURTS SUFFER A BACKLOG AT INITIAL APPEARANCE BECAUSE MOST CASES ARE RESOLVED WITH A GUILTY PLEA, WHILE URBAN COURTS HAVE A BACKLOG AT THE PLEA BARGAINING STAGE BECAUSE MOST DEFENDANTS HAVE AN ATTORNEY AND NEGOTIATE THE GUILTY PLEA. FEW MISDEMEANOR COURTS HAVE SUFFICIENT CASE RECORD INFORMATION TO DETERMINE CASE FLOW BACKLOGS, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF COURT PROBATION SERVICES. THE FEELING OF ISOLATION AND UNIMPORTANCE IS EMPHASIZED BY THE FACT THAT WHENEVER A CONFLICT EXISTS, IT IS NEARLY ALWAYS RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE GENERAL TRIAL COURT. THE SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT FINDINGS IN THIS REPORT ARE BASED ON A LITERATURE SEARCH, A PRELIMINARY TELEPHONE SURVEY, A MAIL SURVEY OF A STATISTICAL SAMPLE OF 1366 LOWER COURT JUDGES (54% OF WHOM RESPONDED), AND ONSITE VISITS TO 12 COURTS OF VARYING SIZE. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE REFINED AT TWO CONFERENCES HELD IN DENVER IN APRIL AND MAY OF 1977. INNOVATIONS RECOMMENDED ARE: (1) USING THE PROBATION OFFICER AS A RESOURCE BROKER TO HELP UTILIZE COMMUNITY FACILITIES; (2) COMMUNITY RESTITUTION PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE AN OFFENDER WITH A MEANINGFUL WAY TO WORK OUT HIS PENALTY; (3) VOLUNTEER SERVICES (WITH A SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS INVOLVED); AND (4) A CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD TO FACILITATE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF MISDEMEANOR COURT AND TO ENCOURAGE SUPPORT. POSSIBLE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING EACH SUGGESTION ARE GIVEN.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

94. AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO IL 60606. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN THE NATIVE VILLAGE AND THE URBAN GHETTO. *JUDICATURE,* V 58, N 5 (DECEMBER 1974), P 226-235. **NCJ-18117**

A COMPARATIVE DISCUSSION OF CONCILIATION TECHNIQUES AS EMPLOYED BY ALASKAN VILLAGE CONCILIATION BOARDS AND ARBITRATION TECHNIQUES AS USED IN PHILADELPHIA AS AN URBAN COURT DIVERSION PROJECT. THE ALASKAN VILLAGE CONCILIATION BOARD EMPLOYS NOT LESS THAN THREE CONCILIATORS TO HEAR EACH DISPUTE. THE THREE ARE CHOSEN FROM A PANEL OF FIVE APPOINTED BY THE VILLAGE COUNCIL. THE CONCILIATORS, ALTHOUGH INSTRUCTED IN BASIC CONTRACTS, TORTS, AND CRIMINAL AND FAMILY LAW, OPERATE IN MUCH THE SAME FASHION AS THE VILLAGE COUNCIL BEFORE THEM. THEY SEEK TO IMPOSE SOLUTIONS WHICH WILL RESTORE HARMONY AND REINTEGRATE THE OFFENDER INTO VILLAGE LIFE. ALTHOUGH THEY OPERATE AT PRESENT WITHOUT FORMAL AUTHORITY, THEY ARE BACKED BY VILLAGE OPINION AS WELL AS BY THE IMPLICIT APPROVAL OF THE MAGISTRATES COURTS. IN PHILADELPHIA, CASES ARE TRANSFERRED TO THE ARBITRATION CENTER BY COURT PERSONNEL. THE ARBITRATORS MAY EITHER AID THE PARTIES IN ARRIVING AT A CONSENT AGREEMENT OR REACH A DETERMINATION THEMSELVES AND ISSUE AN AWARD AFTER TEN DAYS.

95. I. L. AUSTIN. INFLUENCE OF LEGAL AND EXTRA-LEGAL FACTORS ON SENTENCING DISPOSITIONS IN RURAL, SEMI-RURAL AND URBAN COUNTRIES. 185 p. 1978. **NCJ-63216**

THIS STUDY ANALYZED DISPARITIES IN CRIMINAL SENTENCES IMPOSED ON CONVICTED IOWA OFFENDERS IN RELATION TO THE RURAL-URBAN LOCATION OF THE SENTENCING COURT. STUDY DATA WERE DERIVED FOR EXISTING SOURCES INCLUDING THE IOWA DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTIONS AND THE BUREAU OF CORRECTIONAL EVALUATION WITH THE IOWA DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES. INVOLVING A PRIMARY SAMPLE OF 1,664 CASES AND A SECONDARY SAMPLE OF 53 CASES, THE DATA WERE ANALYZED BY A CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH DESIGN WHICH USED SIMPLE AND MULTIVARIATE LEVELS OF ANALYSIS. MAJOR FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY CENTERED ON THREE TOPICS: SENTENCE TYPE, SENTENCE LENGTH, AND CLASSIFICATION OF RESIDENTIAL OFFENDERS. DATA INDICATE THAT (1) A

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DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF OLDER AND NONWHITE OFFENDERS WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON DESPITE THE ABSENCE OF RELEVANT LEGAL CRITERIA; (2) WITHIN RURAL COURTS, A DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF NONWHITE OFFENDERS AND OFFENDERS WITH THREE OR MORE LEGAL DEPENDENTS WERE SENTENCED TO PRISON WITHOUT RELEVANT LEGAL CRITERIA; AND (3) WITHIN URBAN COURTS, LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS WERE MORE IMPORTANT THAN EXTRALEGAL ONES IN ACCOUNTING FOR TYPE OF SENTENCE RECEIVED, WHILE WITHIN RURAL COURTS AND, TO AN EXTENT SEMIRURAL COURTS, THE OPPOSITE WAS TRUE. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND FOR SENTENCE LENGTH EXCEPT FOR URBAN COURTS, WHERE LEGAL VARIABLES HAVE GREATER EXPLANATORY POWER THAN EXTRALEGAL VARIABLES. THE OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO RESIDENTIAL CORRECTIONS IN POLK COUNTY WERE RELATIVELY SIMILAR TO PROBATION OFFENDERS IN THEIR OVERALL CHARACTERISTICS BUT DISSIMILAR TO INSTITUTIONAL OFFENDERS, BOTH WITHIN POLK COUNTY AND THE STATE AS A WHOLE. STUDY FINDINGS CONTAIN A NUMBER OF THEORETICAL AND POLICY-RELATED IMPLICATIONS REGARDING CRIMINAL SENTENCING AND THE RURAL-URBAN DIMENSION. ALSO RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH EFFORTS IN THE AREA OF CRIMINAL SENTENCING AND THE RURAL-URBAN FACTOR ARE SUGGESTED. TABULAR DATA AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSTIY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

Sponsoring Agencies: MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE C/O F HORVATH, EAST LANSING MI 48824; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

96. **S. J. BRAKEL and G. R. SOUTH. DIVERSION FROM THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IN THE RURAL COMMUNITY—FINAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION PROJECT ON RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** 52 p. 1969. **NCJ-11573**

SURVEY OF COURT DIVERSION PRACTICES FOR ALCOHOLICS, THE MENTALLY ILL, AND JUVENILES IN RURAL AREAS OF CAIRO-CARBONDALE AND JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS. THIS STUDY DEALS WITH THE HANDLING OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE IN NEED OF TREATMENT (ALCOHOLICS, THE MENTALLY ILL, AND JUVENILES) AND FOR WHOM FULL CRIMINAL DISPOSITION DOES NOT APPEAR REQUIRED. OBSERVATIONS REVEAL THAT DIVERSION OF MARGINAL OFFENDERS IS RARELY EFFECTED THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, WHICH IS CHARACTERIZED AS VERY INFORMAL. A DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF EACH AREA, ITS MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES, AND THE KIND OF CASES WHICH OCCUR. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND COMMENTS ON THE HANDLING OF ALCOHOLICS AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE PROVIDED. THE DATA REVEAL A RELUCTANCE ON THE PART OF THE ABOVE AGENCIES TO ASSIST THESE INDIVIDUALS, EXCEPT ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS. THIS STUDY SUGGESTS THAT RURAL AREAS, SUCH AS THE TWO STUDIED, ARE SEARCHING FOR ACCEPTABLE, APPROPRIATE, AND WORKABLE CHANNELS FOR THE DIVERSION OF CERTAIN OFFENDERS RATHER THAN A LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT OF CERTAIN GROUPS.

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY, V 7, N 3 (SPRING 1969), P 122-173.

Availability: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO IL 60637.

97. **S. H. DECKER. JUDICIAL PROCESS IN A RURAL CONTEXT (FROM DISCRETION AND CONTROL, 1978, BY MARGARET EVANS—SEE NCJ-52542).** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-52546**

A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN PINE COUNTY, IND., TO DETERMINE WHETHER PLEA BARGAINING EXISTS TO THE SAME EXTENT AND FOR THE SAME REASONS IN RURAL COURTS AS IN URBAN COURTS AND WHETHER 'OUTSIDERS' RECEIVE MORE SEVERE SENTENCES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SMALLER CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND THAT THEIR STUDY CAN HELP CRIMINOLOGISTS DETERMINE WHICH FEATURES OF URBAN COURTS ARE ENDEMIC ONLY TO URBAN SETTINGS AND WHICH ARE CONSISTENT FEATURES OF ALL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. PINE COUNTY HAS A POPULATION OF 26,032; THE COUNTY SEAT HAS 8,852 RESIDENTS. DATA FOR THE PLEA BARGAINING STUDY WERE DRAWN FROM DIRECT OBSERVATION OF COURT PROCEEDINGS AND FROM DETENTION FACILITY RECORDS. RESULTS INDICATED THAT RURAL COURTS SUFFER FROM A LACK OF RESOURCES, JUST AS URBAN COURTS DO. THE PINE COUNTY CRIMINAL COURT MEETS TWICE A WEEK AND AVERAGES ABOUT 8 HOURS OF OPERATION PER WEEK. DURING THE 3 MONTHS OF OBSERVATION, THE JUDGE HEARD A TOTAL OF 347 CASES, AN AVERAGE OF 10.8 PER DAY. OF THESE, 183 OR 53 PERCENT INVOLVED A NEGOTIATED PLEA. PUBLIC DEFENDERS REPRESENTED 40 PERCENT OF THE CLIENTS AND BARGAINED PLEAS IN 75 PERCENT OF CASES. THESE FIGURES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN URBAN STUDIES. THE USE OF PLEA BARGAINING WAS INCREASED BY THE PROXIMITY OF THE POLICE AND CORRECTIONS AGENCIES AND BY AN INFORMAL CONSENSUS AMONG ALL BRANCHES OF THE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, REGARDING THE PROPER DISPOSITION OF CASES RESULTING FROM THEIR INFORMAL PERSONAL INTERACTION. THE STUDY ALSO SHOWED THAT NONRESIDENTS OF THE COUNTY WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE SENT TO JAIL THAN RESIDENTS WERE, BUT THIS DIFFERENCE DISAPPEARED WHEN THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE WAS CONSIDERED. THE DECISION TO JAIL A SUSPECT WAS BASED ON FELONY/MISDEMEANOR GROUNDS RATHER THAN ON AN OFFENDER'S RESIDENTIAL STATUS. SINCE THE MAJORITY OF FELONIES ARE COMMITTED BY OUTSIDERS, THEIR INCARCERATION IS ACTUALLY A RESPONSE BY THE LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO THE SERIOUSNESS OF AN OFFENSE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, AS IN URBAN AREAS, LEGAL FACTORS ARE THE BEST PREDICTORS OF DISPOSITION. TABLES PRESENT STUDY DATA, AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

98. **T. J. FETTER. RURAL COURTS (FROM BEGINNING ASSESSMENT OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN RURAL AREAS, 1977, BY SHANLER D CRONK—SEE NCJ-53789).** NATIONAL RURAL CENTER, 1828 L STREET, NW SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON DC 20036; AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO IL 60637. 7 p. 1977. **NCJ-53792**

RURAL COURTS ARE SEEN AS POSSESSING UNIQUE STRENGTHS AS THEY ARE FREE FROM IMPERSONAL BUREAUCRACY, OVERSIZE CASE BACKLOGS, AND HIGH CRIME RATES. IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD KEEP THEIR UNIQUE LOCAL CHARACTER. THE BACKGROUND SECTION OF THIS PAPER SEES THE PROBLEMS OF RURAL COURTS AS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS THOSE OF URBAN COURTS, FINDING QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND DISPENSING IMPARTIAL JUSTICE WITH DUE REGARD FOR COURTEOUS TREATMENT OF ALL INVOLVED IN THE COURT PROCESS. HOWEVER, SPARSE POPULATION, ISOLATION FROM COLLEAGUES, PROBLEMS RELATED TO ECONOMY OF SCALE, LACK OF RESOURCES, AND FAMILIARITY WITH EVERYONE IN THE COMMUNITY PRESENT SPECIAL CHALLENGES TO RURAL COURTS. BECAUSE OF LACK OF RESOURCES, SPECIAL JUVENILE PROGRAMS OR TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE NOT AVAILABLE. ISOLATION MEANS THAT JUDGES AND PERSONNEL MUST WORK HARDER TO MAINTAIN PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS AND OFTEN THEY ARE AT THE END OF THE LINE WHEN

STATE RESOURCES ARE DISTRIBUTED. OFTEN THE JUDGE IS HIS OWN SECRETARY, AND PART TIME PERSONNEL OR VOLUNTEERS MAY BE UTILIZED TO KEEP THE RECORDS. BECAUSE OF THE INTIMACY OF RURAL AREAS, IT IS HARD TO FIND IMPARTIAL JURIES. HOWEVER, BECAUSE THEY ARE FREE FROM HEAVY DOCKETS, RURAL COURTS CAN DISPENSE MORE PERSONALIZED JUSTICE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT RURAL COURT IMPROVEMENT UTILIZE COURT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, CONCERNED CITIZEN'S COMMITTEES, AND A SHARING OF RESOURCES IN A COMMUNITY-BASED SYSTEM. OPERATIONS OF THE CITIZEN'S COMMITTEES AND THE LOCALLY ORIENTED SHARING SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. A PLEA IS MADE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE RESPONSIVENESS OF RURAL COURTS.

Sponsoring Agency: EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION, 250 PARK AVENUE, ROOM 904, NEW YORK NY 10017.

99. T. J. FETTER and E. K. STOTT JR. RURAL COURTS—TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG VA 23185. *STATE COURT JOURNAL,* V 1, N 4 (FALL 1977), P 6-8, 35-39. **NCJ-43597**

THE RESULTS OF AN 18-MONTH INVESTIGATION OF THE CONCERNS AND NEEDS OF COURTS IN NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS ARE SUMMARIZED. THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL COURTS ARE POINTED OUT, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE CHARACTER OF THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITIES. THE TENDENCY OF JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, AND COURT PERSONNEL IN RURAL AREAS TO FEEL ISOLATED FROM THEIR COLLEAGUES IS NOTED. FEATURES OF THE OPERATION OF RURAL COURTS ARE OUTLINED, AND COURT MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE NATURE OF THE RURAL ENVIRONMENT ARE DISCUSSED. SUCH PROBLEMS RELATE TO PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, CASE SCHEDULING, JURY MANAGEMENT, COURT REPORTING, FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, COURT-RELATED SOCIAL SERVICES, AND INTERAGENCY RELATIONS. IT IS NOTED THAT THE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF RURAL COURTS USUALLY INVOLVE MORE FUNDS, BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNIQUENESS OF RURAL COURTS, GREATER CITIZEN PARTICIPATION, AND IMPROVED TECHNOLOGICAL MEANS TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS OF DISTANCE AND ISOLATION. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR RURAL COURT PERSONNEL ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING REGIONAL TRAINING SESSIONS, ROVING TRAINERS, AND SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL DEVICES. FIVE MEANS OF TRANSFERRING INFORMATION TO RURAL COURTS—BENCH BOOKS AND MANUALS OF PROCEDURE, NEWSLETTERS, ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES, DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON MODEL PROJECTS, AND REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE—ARE NOTED. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING RURAL COURT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS ARE SUGGESTED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE IN RURAL AREAS CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED THROUGH INTERDEPENDENT, COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS THAT ENCOURAGE STATE AND LOCAL COURT IMPROVEMENTS. IT IS URGED THAT STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING JUSTICE IN RURAL AREAS BE BASED ON INSTITUTIONAL PRECEPTS WHICH STRENGTHEN EXISTING COMMUNITIES AND TRADITIONS RATHER THAN MAKING COMMUNITIES DEPENDENT COMPONENTS OF LARGER REGIONS.

Supplemental Notes: SUMMARY OF 'RURAL COURTS—THE EFFECT OF SPACE AND DISTANCE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE'.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION, 250 PARK AVENUE, ROOM 904, NEW YORK NY 10017.

100. J. L. FLEER and R. A. PASEWARK. WORK RELEASE IN A RURAL STATE. HAWORTH PRESS, 149 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10010. *OFFENDER REHABILITATION,* V 1, N 2 (WINTER 1976-1977), P 173-179. **NCJ-41433**

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE SUCCESS A WORK RELEASE PROGRAM CAN HAVE IN A RURAL STATE. DESPITE ADMONITIONS IN THE LITERATURE CONCERNING INITIATION OF WORK RELEASE IN A RURAL STATE, SUCH AS WYOMING, SUCH A PROGRAM HAS FUNCTIONED SUCCESSFULLY FOR TWO YEARS WITH A HALFWAY HOUSE-TYPE MODEL. INITIAL RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THERE IS GREATER SUCCESS IN UNITS ISOLATED FROM THE PRISON, AND PARTICIPATION SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO PERSONS HAVING SIX MONTHS OR LESS TO SERVE ON PRISON TERMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

101. J. L. GILLIN and R. L. HILL. RURAL-URBAN ASPECTS OF ADULT PROBATION IN WISCONSIN. TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 317 AGRICULTURE BUILDING, COLLEGE STATION TX 77840. *RURAL SOCIOLOGY,* V 5, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1940), P 314-326. **NCJ-59400**

THE PERSONAL BACKGROUNDS, CRIMINAL RECORDS, AND PROBATION BEHAVIOR OF RURAL AND URBAN PROBATIONERS IN WISCONSIN IN 1933, 1934, AND 1935 ARE EXAMINED IN A STUDY PUBLISHED IN 1940. THE PROBATIONERS WERE DIVIDED INTO THREE RESIDENTIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS: (1) 574 RURAL-FARM (13.6 PERCENT PROBATION VIOLATIONS), (2) 1,127 URBAN-NONFARM (18.4 PERCENT VIOLATIONS), AND (3) 559 RURAL-NONFARM (15 PERCENT VIOLATIONS). THE GROUPS WERE COMPARED ALONG THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS: AGE AT CONVICTION, NUMBER OF SIBLINGS, MARITAL STATUS, NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, PARENTS' MARITAL STATUS, PREVIOUS ARRESTS, TYPE OF OFFENSE, LENGTH OF SENTENCE, NUMBER OF CONTACTS WITH PROBATION OFFICER, AND CHANGES OF RESIDENCE WHILE ON PROBATION. ALTHOUGH THE EFFECT WAS LESS NOTICEABLE AMONG RURAL PROBATIONERS, OLDER MEN GENERALLY WERE BETTER PROBATION RISKS THAN YOUNGER MEN. LARGE FAMILIES WERE ASSOCIATED WITH PROBATION SUCCESS, BROKEN HOMES WITH FAILURE. RURAL-FARM PROBATIONERS HAD LOWER VIOLATION RATES REGARDLESS OF MARITAL STATUS OR NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN. A HISTORY OF PREVIOUS ARRESTS WAS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLATION IN ALL THREE GROUPS, BUT MUCH LESS SO IN THE RURAL-FARM GROUP. AUTO THEFT WAS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLATIONS IN ALL THREE GROUPS, BUT OTHER VIOLATION-RELATED OFFENSES DIFFERED AMONG THE GROUPS (FRAUD AND FORGERY FOR RURAL-FARM PROBATIONERS, SEX OFFENSES FOR RURAL-NONFARM PROBATIONERS, AND ROBBERY, BURGLARY, FRAUD, AND FORGERY FOR URBAN PROBATIONERS). RURAL-FARM PROBATIONERS RECEIVED SOMEWHAT LONGER AVERAGE SENTENCES THAN URBAN OFFENDERS, BUT VIOLATED PAROLE LESS OFTEN REGARDLESS OF LENGTH OF SENTENCE. RURAL PROBATIONERS RECEIVED LESS SUPERVISION THAN URBAN PROBATIONERS. IN ALL THREE GROUPS, VIOLATION RATES WERE HIGHER AMONG PROBATIONERS WHO CHANGED RESIDENCE WHILE ON PROBATION. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN PROBATIONERS WERE FOUND IN MOST OF THE FACTORS CONSIDERED. THE DIFFERENCES WERE GREATEST BETWEEN RURAL-FARM AND URBAN-NONFARM PROBATIONERS. FURTHER STUDIES ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE WHETHER RURAL-NONFARM PROBATIONERS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED WITH EITHER THE RURAL-FARM OR URBAN-NONFARM GROUP, OR TREATED AS A SEPARATE GROUP. A TABLE

SUMMARIZING FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH PROBATION FAILURE FOR EACH GROUP IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PART OF A LARGER STUDY ENTITLED 'SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF ADULT PROBATIONERS IN WISCONSIN'.

Sponsoring Agency: UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

102. **J. HAGAN. CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN RURAL AND URBAN COMMUNITIES—A STUDY OF THE BUREAUCRATIZATION OF JUSTICE.** UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS, BOX 2288, CHAPEL HILL NC 27514. *SOCIAL FORCES*, V 55, N 3 (MARCH 1977), P 597-612. **NCJ-40954**

THIS PAPER INQUIRES INTO THE EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION AND BUREAUCRATIZATION ON ONE TYPE OF INSTITUTIONALIZED DECISION-MAKING; JUDICIAL SENTENCING. THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL LINKS BETWEEN URBANIZATION, BUREAUCRATIZATION, AND SENTENCING ARE REVIEWED. THEN, TWO DATA SETS FROM A CANADIAN PROVINCE (ALBERTA), ARE ANALYZED: 507 QUESTIONNAIRES BASED ON PRESENTENCE REPORTS COMPLETED IN ALL PROVINCIAL PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, AND 974 OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO THE FIVE MAJOR PROVINCIAL PRISONS. THE ANALYSIS IS BUILT ON COMPARISONS OF SENTENCING PATTERNS FOR NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS AND WHITES IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. THE RESULTS REVEAL THAT PROBATION OFFICERS IN RURAL JURISDICTIONS, AS CONTRASTED WITH THOSE IN URBAN COMMUNITIES, SENTENCE INDIANS SEVERELY, WITHOUT THE JUSTIFICATION OF CORRELATED LEGAL VARIABLES. IN ADDITION, INDIANS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE SENT TO JAIL IN DEFAULT OF FINE PAYMENTS IN RURAL, THAN IN URBAN COMMUNITIES. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS FOR AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE BUREAUCRATIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

103. **R. D. HUBBARD. FEASIBILITY STUDY CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICE IN LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO.** 104 p. 1973. **NCJ-59393**

THE PROVISION OF COUNSEL FOR INDIGENT DEFENDANTS IN A RURAL COUNTY IS ASSESSED, AND A PROPOSAL FOR CREATING A PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE IN THE COUNTY IS OFFERED. THE REPORT, PREPARED AS A MASTERS THESIS, IS BASED IN PART ON AN ANALYSIS OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES REQUIRING COURT-APPOINTED ATTORNEYS IN LATAH COUNTY, IDAHO, IN THE FIRST 11 MONTHS OF 1972, AND ON INDEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH COURT PERSONNEL AND DEFENDANTS. FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS PERTAINING TO THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL AND AN ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIES FOR PROVIDING COUNSEL TO INDIGENT DEFENDANTS (ASSIGNED COUNSEL AND PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEMS), THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LATAH COUNTY'S ASSIGNED COUNSEL SYSTEM IS MEASURED AGAINST MINIMUM STANDARDS RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION. BECAUSE THE STANDARDS ARE NOT AND CANNOT BE MET BY THE EXISTING SYSTEM, THE CREATION OF A PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM IN LATAH COUNTY IS PROPOSED. THE PROPOSAL ENCOMPASSES THE COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE THAT WOULD GUIDE THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM; THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PROMULGATION OF STANDARDS FOR THE SYSTEM (INCLUDING SUGGESTED STANDARDS); THE OPERATION AND EVALUATION OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE (INCLUDING THE USE OF SENIOR LAW STUDENTS AS INTERN DEFENDERS); AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE SUPPORTING DATA AND DOCUMENTATION, AND INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE CREATION OF A PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM. A LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY—MASTERS THESIS.

104. **J. F. KENNEY. REPLICATION STUDY OF SENTENCE DISPOSITIONS IN A RURAL UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY.** 45 p. 1978. **NCJ-57968**

A STUDY OF THE PULLMAN, WASH., POLICE DEPARTMENT FILES FOUND THAT STUDENTS GENERALLY RECEIVED THE SAME SENTENCES AS NONSTUDENTS IN SHOPLIFTING CASES BUT MORE NONSTUDENTS RECEIVED DEFERRED PROSECUTION FOR INTOXICATED DRIVING. THIS STUDY REPLICATED A STUDY COMPLETED EARLIER USING THE FILES OF THE MOSCOW, IDAHO, MUNICIPAL COURT. THE IDAHO STUDY RESEARCHED 100 CASES OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND 89 CASES OF SHOPLIFTING. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN SENTENCES RECEIVED BY STUDENTS AND THOSE RECEIVED BY NONSTUDENTS. THIS STUDY RESEARCHED 155 CASES, 50 CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING AND 105 WITH DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS. OF THESE, 73 WERE STUDENTS AND 82 WERE NONSTUDENTS. THE SAME WEIGHTED ANALYSIS USED IN THE EARLIER STUDY WAS USED FOR THIS DATA. CONSISTENT WITH THE MOSCOW, IDAHO, FINDINGS, THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN SENTENCES RECEIVED BY STUDENTS AND BY NONSTUDENTS FOR SHOPLIFTING. FOR DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED THE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE WAS EXCEEDED FOR ONLY ONE CATEGORY--DEFERRED PROSECUTION (PROSECUTION NOT PURSUED IF THE DEFENDANT SOUGHT TREATMENT AND DID NOT LAPSE FOR A SPECIFIED PERIOD OF TIME). OF 19 DEFENDANTS RECEIVING THIS SENTENCE, 17 WERE NONSTUDENTS AND 15 WERE OVER AGE 25. ALTHOUGH NOT A DIRECT TOPIC OF RESEARCH, THIS STUDY FOUND IMPORTANT SENTENCING DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE PULLMAN MUNICIPAL COURT AND THE MOSCOW COURT. IN MOSCOW 40 PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO HARD TIME, COMPARED TO 2 IN PULLMAN; THE LATTER MADE MUCH GREATER USE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS AND OTHER ALTERNATIVES. TABLES PRESENT THESE STUDY STATISTICS WHILE APPENDIXES CONTAIN ADDITIONAL DATA AND REFERENCES.

Supplemental Notes: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY—MASTER'S THESIS.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. AD-A061 452. (Microfiche)

105. **K. J. KLIMUSKO, A. M. SCILLIA, and R. C. FORD. EVALUATING COMMUNITY SERVICE DELIVERY TO OFFENDERS.** 11 p. 1977. **NCJ-54723**

AN OVERVIEW OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PROGRAM FOR THE 16TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN ILLINOIS IS PRESENTED, AND THE USE OF A DATA MANAGEMENT METHOD TO IDENTIFY HIGH-RISK CLIENTS IS NOTED. THE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE VOCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES TO YOUTHFUL AND ADULT OFFENDERS. THE 16TH CIRCUIT INCLUDES THREE COUNTIES THAT REPRESENT A DIVERSE CROSS-SECTION OF URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. PARTICIPANTS FOR THE PROGRAM ARE REFERRED BY MULTIPLE PROCESSES FROM LOCAL AND STATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING BAIL BOND HEARINGS, PUBLIC DEFENDERS/PROSECUTORS/PRIVATE ATTORNEYS, THE POLICE, CORRECTIONAL FACILITY RESIDENTS, PROBATION, PAROLE, WALK-IN, AND OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES. ONCE A REFERRAL HAS BEEN MADE AND AN INTAKE INTERVIEW HAS BEEN ARRANGED, THE FOLLOWING THREE INTAKE PROCESSES ENSUE: (1) INTAKE INTERVIEW (ORIENTATION TO THE PROGRAM, CLIENT IMMEDIATE NEEDS ASSESSMENT, EMPLOYMENT HISTORY, EDUCATIONAL HISTORY, CRIMINAL HISTORY, REVIEW OF UNEMPLOYMENT COM-

PENSATION AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND DETERMINATION OF COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT (CETA) ELIGIBILITY); (2) CASE FILE BUILDING (INTERVIEW RESULTS, WRITTEN VERIFICATIONS, CETA DATA, AND REFERRAL SOURCE DATA); AND (3) STAFFING (REVIEW MATERIAL IN FILE, VENDORIZE TO A MORE APPROPRIATE AGENCY, AND ACCEPT AND TRANSFER TO SERVICES UNIT). THE SERVICE DELIVERY PROCESS IS A COMBINATION OF REALITY-ORIENTED TECHNIQUES, AS WELL AS SKILLS DELIVERY. IT INVOLVES ORIENTATION, TEST INTERPRETATION, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, PARTICIPANT PLANNING, JOB-SEEKING SKILLS DELIVERY, BUDGETING, JOB DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT, AND FOLLOWUP OR RETENTION COUNSELING. PHASES OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY PROCESS ENCOMPASS SELF-EXPLORATION, CAREER EXPLORATION, AND EMPLOYMENT. CETA FUNDING IS OFTEN UTILIZED TO PROVIDE FOR THE TUITION, FEES, AND STIPENDS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS. AFTER COMPETITIVE EMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN SECURED, FOLLOWUP OF CLIENTS IS A SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE PROGRAM. USING A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, FOLLOWUP DATA ARE COLLECTED AT 30, 90, 180, AND 365 DAYS FOLLOWING DATE OF EMPLOYMENT. INFORMATION RECORDED IN THE FOLLOWUP PROCESS INCLUDES PLACE OF RESIDENCE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, PUBLIC AID STATUS, AND METHOD OF CONTACT. THE APPLICATION OF TERMINATION AND FOLLOWUP STATISTICS TO MONITOR PROGRAM SERVICE DELIVERY AND HIGH-RISK VARIABLES AMONG 290 CLIENTS SERVED DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROGRAM OPERATION ARE DETAILED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 22-24, 1977.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

105. **W. G. MORROW. RIDING CIRCUIT IN THE ARCTIC.** AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO IL 60606. *JUDICATURE*, V 58, N 5 (DECEMBER 1974), P 236-241. **NCJ-59396**

THE PROBLEMS AND COMPENSATIONS PECULIAR TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ARE DESCRIBED. THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BRINGS LAW TO THE ISOLATED PEOPLE OF NORTHERN CANADA BY TRAVELING IN CIRCUIT TO THE VILLAGES WHERE THE PEOPLE LIVE. THE 39,000 INHABITANTS OF THE REGION ARE USUALLY PRIMITIVE AND UNSOPHISTICATED, AND THE COURT SERVES AS A BUFFER BETWEEN THEM AND THE INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION WHICH THEY MUST CONFRONT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES IN THE REGION FURTHER COMPLICATES THE MATTERS THAT COME BEFORE THE COURT. COURT IS USUALLY HELD IN THE COMMUNITY WHERE AN ALLEGED OFFENSE HAS OCCURED. REGULARLY SCHEDULED HEARINGS ARE HELD IN POPULATION CENTERS, WITH SPRING AND SUMMER CIRCUITS HELD IN REMOTE COMMUNITIES IN THE NEAR ARCTIC. AIRCRAFT CARRY THE COURT PERSONNEL, LEGAL AID ATTORNEYS, AND WITNESSES TO THE COURT SITE. THE COURT FREQUENTLY HAS TO RULE ON NEW POINTS OF LAW, PARTICULARLY IN THE APPLICATION OF LAWS TO THE NATIVE PEOPLE OF THE REGION. INTERPRETATIONS TEND TO BE FLEXIBLE AND REFLECT THE CONFLICTS GENERATED DURING THE TRANSITION FROM A FRONTIER SOCIETY TO A SETTLED COMMUNITY. BAIL IS ALMOST ALWAYS GRANTED AS THE ISOLATION OF THE COMMUNITIES ASSURES THAT DEFENDANTS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL. APPEALS FROM A LOCAL MAGISTRATE'S DECISIONS ARE HANDLED BY TELEPHONE AND MAY BE INITIATED BY THE LOCAL POLICE. LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE ESKIMO POPULATION ARE RESOLVED BY CAREFUL DISCUSSION WITH DEFENDANTS TO MAKE SURE THAT THEY UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF THE APPLICABLE PLEAS AND PROCEEDINGS. CASE CITATIONS AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANY THE TEXT.

107. **NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 666 NORTH LAKE SHORE DRIVE, SUITE 1432, CHICAGO IL 60611; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. HANDBOOK FOR THE RURAL AND SMALL OFFICE PROSECUTOR.** 122 p. **NCJ-30988**

THIS MANUAL PROVIDES GENERAL GUIDELINES AND ADVICE ON POLICIES, PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION, AND OPERATIONS FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF RURAL COUNTIES OR ANY SMALL OFFICE IN WHICH A MINIMUM OF PROSECUTORIAL STAFF IS EMPLOYED. AMONG THE SPECIFIC AREAS ADDRESSED IN THIS MANUAL ARE THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, PROSECUTORIAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MATTERS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS RELATING TO PERSONNEL, BUDGETING, WORK ASSIGNMENT, RECORDKEEPING, AND EQUIPMENT.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

108. **R. A. PASEWARK and B. W. LANTHORN. DISPOSITION OF PERSONS UTILIZING THE INSANITY PLEA IN A RURAL STATE (FROM ISSUES IN POLICE AND CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY, 1978, BY WILLIAM TAYLOR AND MICHAEL BRASWELL—SEE NCJ-59796).** UNIVERSITY PRESS OF AMERICA, 4710 AUTH PLACE, SE, WASHINGTON DC 20023. 14 p. 1978. **NCJ-59800**

A STUDY OF ALL 102 PERSONS PLEADING INSANITY IN WYOMING DURING A 2-YEAR PERIOD FOUND THAT 2 WERE DIAGNOSED INSANE AND 11 PSYCHOTIC BY THE STATE HOSPITAL WHILE 1 WAS FOUND INSANE BY THE COURT. DURING THE STUDY PERIOD, JULY 1, 1970 TO JUNE 30, 1972, INSANITY PLEAS ACCOUNTED FOR 0.38 PERCENT OF ALL FELONY INDICTMENTS. A SURPRISING NUMBER, 31 OR 30.30 PERCENT, WERE NONRESIDENTS OF THE STATE. THE RESIDENTS REPRESENTED 18 OF THE STATE'S 23 COUNTIES WITH 3 COUNTIES (NATRONA, LARAMIE, AND CARBON) CONTRIBUTING 52 PERCENT OF CASES. INSANITY PLEAS WERE LESS COMMON IN AREAS WITH HIGH ARREST RATES, INDICATING THAT BUSY PROSECUTORS DO NOT ENCOURAGE SUCH PLEAS. THE SUBJECTS SHOWED MORE SYMPTOMS OF INSTABILITY THAN IS FOUND IN THE STATE AS A WHOLE. SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER WERE MARRIED (42.16 PERCENT COMPARED TO 66.7 PERCENT FOR THE STATE) WHILE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE WERE DIVORCED (23.53 PERCENT COMPARED TO 3.9 PERCENT). MEAN EDUCATIONAL LEVEL WAS LOWER (10.11 YEARS COMPARED TO 12.2 YEARS), AND EMPLOYMENT RECORDS WERE MARGINAL. MORE THAN HALF (61.77 PERCENT) HAD PREVIOUS ARRESTS AND 44.12 PERCENT HAD PRIOR CONVICTIONS. INSANITY PLEAS WERE MOST COMMON IN CASES OF HOMICIDE, ARSON, CHECK OFFENSES, AND RAPE; THEY WERE SELDOM USED FOR FRAUD, LARCENY, BURGLARY, FAMILY AND CHILD OFFENSES, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT. THE INSANITY PLEA DOES SEEM TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE WAY THE COURT PERCEIVES THE DEFENDANT. THOSE JUDGED PSYCHOTIC HAD THEIR CASES DISMISSED. OF THE 74 WHO WENT TO TRIAL, 73 WERE FOUND GUILTY AND 14 HAD SENTENCES SUSPENDED. TABLES SUMMARIZE STUDY DATA AND REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

109. **RURAL CORRECTIONAL STAFF AS AGENTS OF COMMUNITY CHANGE.** 71 p. 1967. **NCJ-00603**

UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF CORRECTIONAL AND PROBATIONS PERSONNEL AND TRAINING IN RURAL SETTINGS. CHARACTERISTICS DISCUSSED ARE THE SMALL SIZE OF THE RURAL CORRECTIONAL SETTING, HETEROGENEITY OF THE STAFF, LACK OF PREVIOUS TRAINING, AND THE NATURE OF PARTICULAR RURAL SOCIAL SYSTEMS. THE DEVELOPMENT, OPERATION, AND EVALUATION PHASES, CHANGES DESIRED

IN DIRECT SERVICE AT ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY LEVELS ARE REVIEWED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

110. **E. K. STOTT JR, T. J. FETTER, and L. L. CRITES. RURAL COURTS-THE EFFECT OF SPACE AND DISTANCE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.** NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG VA 23185. 130 p. 1977. **NCJ-43028**

PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO RURAL COURTS ARE DETAILED AND SUGGESTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF RECORDS, PERSONNEL TRAINING AND OFFERING EFFECTIVE COURT-RELATED SERVICE ARE MADE BASED ON STUDY OF RURAL SITUATIONS. THE ISOLATION AND LACK OF MONEY COMMON TO MANY RURAL COURTS OFFER SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES AT A TIME WHEN THE COMING OF INDUSTRY TO NONURBAN AREAS IS SPAWNING RAPID GROWTH OF BOTH POPULATION AND CRIME. SOLUTIONS BASED ON URBAN EXPERIENCES ARE GENERALLY UNSATISFACTORY. THIS STUDY BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS CONTAINS CASES HISTORIES OF INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS, INCLUDING MULTIUSE COURT/JAIL/COUNTY COURTHOUSE FACILITIES, USE OF VOLUNTEERS TO AUGMENT CORRECTIONS STAFF AND TO SUPPLY JUVENILE AND PROBATION SUPPORT FACILITIES, AND JURY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS OF DISTANCE. THE PROBLEMS OF CONVINCING STATE LEGISLATORS THAT DISTANCE AND TIME ARE IMPORTANT FACTORS IN RURAL COURT MANAGEMENT ARE DISCUSSED. TABLES DOCUMENT THE CHANGES IN POPULATION AND CRIME IN THE RURAL U.S. FLOOR PLANS FOR REGIONAL COURT FACILITIES ARE GIVEN. APPENDIXES GIVE BACKGROUND PAPERS FROM A CONFERENCE ON RURAL COURTS, AN INDEX OF INNOVATIVE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; EDNA MCCONNELL CLARK FOUNDATION, 250 PARK AVENUE, ROOM 904, NEW YORK NY 10017.

111. **G. F. THORNE. RURAL PROSECUTOR AND THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION.** WARREN, GORHAM AND LAMONT, INC, 210 SOUTH STREET, BOSTON MA 02111. *CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN,* V 12, N 3 (MAY-JUNE 1976), P 301316. **NCJ-35478**

DISCUSSION OF THE POWER OF PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION AND ITS PROPER EXERCISE IN THE SMALL OFFICE SETTING EXAMINING THE PROSECUTOR'S INTERACTION WITH POLICE, THE DEFENSE BAR, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE COMMUNITY. THE AUTHOR ADVOCATES QUANTIFYING DISCRETION AND DEVELOPING AN INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMUNITY AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES IN THE SYSTEM THAT CAN BE TURNED TO HIS ADVANTAGE.

112. **US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION, 400-7TH STREET, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20590. RURAL COURTS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY.** 60 p. 1977. **NCJ-58496**

THE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF A NATIONAL COMMITTEE THAT STUDIED PROBLEMS FACED BY RURAL COURTS IN ADJUDICATING TRAFFIC CASES, PARTICULARLY THOSE INVOLVING DRUNK DRIVERS, ARE REPORTED. THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON ALCOHOL AND ADJUDICATION OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE VISITED RURAL COMMUNITIES IN FIVE STATES, REVIEWED ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROGRAM (ASAP) EVALUATIONS, AND STUDIED PERTINENT POLICY ISSUES AND RESEARCH DATA. THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S REPORT COVERS THE NATURE OF THE TRAFFIC ADJUDICATION PROBLEM IN RURAL COMMUNITIES, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN 'RURAL' AND 'URBAN' (AS REFLECTED IN STATISTICS ON POPULATION TRENDS, ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, ECONOMIC LOSSES ATTRIBUTABLE TO TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, VEHICLES, AND DRIVERS), THE REALITIES OF RURAL JUSTICE (E.G., LACK OF LAWYERS, LIMITED RESOURCES FOR LAY JUDGES, LACK OF JAILS FOR SHORT-TERM SENTENCING, PROBLEMS WITH ERRATIC POPULATION 'INVASIONS,' LACK OF REHABILITATIVE SERVICES, NEED FOR 'ON-SITE, RIGHT NOW' JUSTICE IN TRAFFIC CASES, TENDENCY TOWARD DECENTRALIZATION AND INFORMALITY), NEUTRALIZATION OF LEGISLATIVELY MANDATED SANCTIONS FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES BY THE DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS OF RURAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL, AND APPLICATION OF URBAN MODELS OF DRUNK-DRIVING CONTROL IN RURAL SETTINGS. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION: (1) INCREASE THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION BUDGET; (2) IMPROVE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION IN THE FIELD OF DRINKING AND DRIVING; (3) INTENSIFY EDUCATION ON DRINKING AND DRIVING; (4) CONTINUE THE ASAP AND EXPAND ITS CONCEPTS (IN MODIFIED FORM) TO RURAL AREAS; (5) STEP UP RESEARCH ON DRINKING AND DRIVING, PARTICULARLY ON ASSOCIATED ECONOMIC LOSSES; AND (6) RECOMMEND A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON ALCOHOLISM AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. AN ESSAY ON HIGHWAY SAFETY ISSUES THROUGH 1997, EXCERPTS FROM A REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ALCOHOL AND HEALTH, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

113. **B. F. WILLCOX and E. J. BLOUSTEIN. ACCOUNT OF A FIELD STUDY IN A RURAL AREA OF THE REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENTS ACCUSED OF CRIME.** COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 435 WEST 116TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10027. *COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW,* V 59, N 4 (APRIL 1959), P 551-583. **NCJ-60497**

THIS STUDY DESCRIBES AND EVALUATES THE SYSTEM OF ASSIGNING COUNSEL TO INDIGENT CLIENTS IN TOMPKINS COUNTY AND ITS COUNTY SEAT, ITHACA, IN RURAL CENTRAL NEW YORK STATE. CONDUCTED PRIMARILY DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS OF 1956 AND THE FIRST 3 MONTHS OF 1957, THE INVESTIGATION USED CONFERENCES, OBSERVATION, STUDY OF COURT RECORDS, AND QUESTIONNAIRES. JUDGES, JUSTICES, LAWYERS, PROSECUTORS, AND OTHER OFFICIALS WHOSE WORK GAVE THEM KNOWLEDGE OF HOW THE ASSIGNED-COUNSEL SYSTEM ACTUALLY FUNCTIONED WERE CONSULTED. A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY ELICITED A 72 PERCENT RESPONSE RATE (87 RETURNS) FROM LOCAL BAR MEMBERS. THE SURVEY QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES TO THEM ARE LISTED IN THE FIRST APPENDIX. THE DATA REFUTES THE POPULAR BELIEF THAT THE SMALL-TOWN LAWYER IS MORE PUBLIC-SPIRITED THAN HIS URBAN COUNTERPART; THE ECONOMICS OF THE PROFESSION ARE SIMILAR IN RURAL AREAS AND CITIES. THE JUDICIARY AND PROSECUTING OFFICIALS WERE FOUND TO BE QUITE FAIR; HOWEVER, MAJOR DEFECTS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM INCLUDE THE FACT THAT THE PROSECUTORS AND POLICE MAKE ERRONEOUS CHARGES AND ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY SOLICITOUS OF THE ACCUSED PERSON'S RIGHTS. FURTHERMORE, MOST OF THE JUSTICES HAVE NO LEGAL TRAINING. THE MAJORITY OF INDIGENT CASES ARE ASSIGNED TO YOUNG, LESS SKILLED LAWYERS WHO ARE RELUCTANT TO SPEND ADEQUATE FUNDS TO DEFEND THIS TYPE OF CLIENT. A TOLERABLE MINIMUM STANDARD MUST BE ESTABLISHED TO ENSURE EFFECTIVE LEGAL COUNSEL FOR ANY INDIGENT ACCUSED OF A SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR OR FELONY. IN THE CASE OF FELONIES, ASSIGNED COUNSEL SHOULD BEGIN EARLIER IN THE PROCEEDINGS THAN AT PRESENT. ASSIGNED COUNSEL SHOULD BE ALLOWED ALL REASONABLE EXPENSES IN PREPARING THE DEFENSE, AND REASONABLE FEES SHOULD BE PAID BY TOMPKINS

COUNTY FOR LEGAL SERVICES PERFORMED BY ASSIGNED COUNSEL. THE COMPONENTS OF A DESIRABLE STANDARD ALSO ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCE NOTES ARE INCLUDED, AND EXTENSIVE QUESTIONNAIRE DATA ARE APPENDED.

114. **J. M. WILLIAMS. JURISTIC ATTITUDES (FROM OUR RURAL HERITAGE—THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1925).** ALFRED A KNOPF, 201 EAST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10022. 11 p. 1925.
NCJ-59605

THE ATTITUDES OF EARLY 19TH-CENTURY AMERICAN FARMERS TOWARD THE LAW ARE DISCUSSED IN A CHAPTER FROM A BOOK PUBLISHED IN 1925. RESPECT FOR LAW WAS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE EARLY FARMER'S CONCEPTION OF DEMOCRACY. FARMERS REALIZED THAT, IF DEMOCRACY WAS TO ENDURE, THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE SOME RESTRAINT ON THE HUMAN WILLFULNESS THAT WAS SO PRONOUNCED IN THEIR ACTIVE, AGGRESSIVE LIVES. UNDERLYING THE FARMER'S RESPECT FOR THE LAW AND DEMAND THAT IT BE ENFORCED WAS A PROPENSITY FOR RIGOROUS SELF-RESTRAINT. THERE WAS ALSO A TENDENCY AMONG RURAL CITIZENS TO RELY ON RULES, REGULATIONS, PROVERBS, AND FORMULAS OF ALL KINDS, AND TO REGARD ALL LAWS AS UNCHANGEABLE AND OF UNIFORM IMPORTANCE. FARMERS HAD A KEEN REGARD FOR PERSONAL LIBERTY AND A DEEP-SEATED FEAR OF GIVING TOO MUCH POWER TO THE STATE. YET THEY THOUGHT OF THEIR GOVERNMENT AS AN OVERWHELMING AUTHORITY AGAINST WHICH INDIVIDUALS HAD NO REDRESS. RURAL CITIZENS HAD DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE LAW. IN CRIMINAL CASES, THE LAW AND THE JUDGE WERE OBJECTS OF FEARFUL REGARD, AND PERSONS FOUND GUILTY WERE ABHORRED. BECAUSE THEFT WAS RELATIVELY RARE, EVEN THE PETTY THIEF WAS THE OBJECT OF FAR GREATER SCORN THAN WAS THE MAN CONVICTED OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY. IN CIVIL CASES, THE LOSING PARTY AND HIS FRIENDS WERE MORE LIKELY TO TAKE ISSUE WITH THE JUDGE AND SET OUT TO DEFEAT HIM IN THE NEXT ELECTION. THE LOSER IN A CIVIL CASE WAS THE OBJECT OF SYMPATHY, BUT NOT SCORN. THE LEVEL OF CIVIL LITIGATION, WHICH WAS QUITE HIGH IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY, DECLINED AS FARMERS BECAME LESS ACQUISITIVE AND SELF-SEEKING AND MORE DEPENDENT ON THE GOODWILL OF THEIR NEIGHBORS.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

116. **ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20006. RURAL PROGRAMS.** 34 p. 1979. **NCJ-62427**

SEARCHING FOR ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, NINE RURAL COMMUNITIES HAVE DEVELOPED PROGRAMS THAT INCLUDE A RUNAWAY YOUTH NETWORK AND VOLUNTEER INSTRUCTION IN THE PROBLEMS OF VANDALISM. RURAL COMMUNITIES AND SMALL TOWNS FACE PROBLEMS OF FEWER RESOURCES AND SCANT EMPLOYMENT AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH, FEWER CHANCES FOR STATE AND REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION, AND GREATER DISTANCES BETWEEN JUVENILES AND OF SERVICE PROVIDERS. DESPITE THESE OBSTACLES, NINE RURAL COMMUNITIES, RANGING IN SIZE FROM 100,000 TO 100 RESIDENTS, DEVELOPED SPECIAL YOUTH PROGRAMS DRAWING ON FUNDS FROM LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS AND FROM PRIVATE SOURCES. THEY ALSO SOLICITED THE HELP OF VOLUNTEERS. PROJECTS INCLUDED THE RURAL ROUTE RUNAWAY NETWORK BY THE MOUNTAIN PLAINS YOUTH SERVICE COALITION OF PIERRE, S.D.; THE PURCHASE OF A VAN TO TRANSPORT YOUTH BY THE RURAL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA; THE MATCHING OF FAMILY PARTNERS WITH TROUBLED FAMILIES BY THE FAMILY PARTNERS PROGRAM OF DECORAH, IOWA; AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YOUTH TEACHING PROGRAM ON THE CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF VANDALISM BY THE YOUTH SPECIALIST OFFICE OF STERLING, COLO. THE PROGRAMS WERE DEVELOPED PARTLY AS A RESPONSE TO A CRIME PROBLEM AND PARTLY FROM A RECOGNITION THAT COMMUNITY YOUTH NEED BETTER SERVICES AND WEEKEND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS. THE BOOKLET, PREPARED FOR THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, ALSO DISCUSSES THE CREATIVE USE OF VOLUNTEERS AND THE ADVANTAGES OF FORMING A RURAL COMMUNITY COALITION TO OBTAIN FEDERAL FUNDING.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

118. **W. D. BOLTON. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN RURAL AREAS—AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN EAST TENNESSEE.** 159 p. 1976. **NCJ-49101**

DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS AND SERVICES IN RURAL TENNESSEE ARE ANALYZED USING SURVEY FINDINGS, SECONDARY DATA ON RURAL-URBAN DELINQUENCY IN TENNESSEE AND IN THE UNITED STATES, AND A BUDGET ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PROGRAMS. EXISTING SECONDARY DATA ABOUT RURAL-URBAN DELINQUENCY PATTERNS INDICATED THAT SERIOUS CRIME, INCLUDING JUVENILE CRIME, HAS INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1969 AND 1974. THE INCREASE RATE IN TENNESSEE IS ABOVE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE. FIFTY-ONE OFFICIALS AND PROFESSIONALS WORKING WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN EAST TENNESSEE WERE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING THE STATUS OF JUVENILE CRIME, ITS CAUSAL FACTORS, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF JUVENILE SERVICES. A PRELIMINARY ESTIMATION OF COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVING JUVENILE SERVICES IN RURAL COUNTIES WAS MADE USING A SIMULATED BUDGET APPROACH FOR GROUP HOMES, PROBATION SERVICES, VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS, AND COUNSELING. MAJOR AREAS IDENTIFIED AS NEEDING MORE RESOURCES WERE PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING, PROBATION SERVICES, RECREATION FACILITIES, AND DETENTION. OF THE NINE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS DISCUSSED IN THE SURVEY, SPECIAL CLASSES, RECREATION VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS, PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES, FOSTER HOMES, AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS WERE CITED AS THOSE WHICH COULD BE ORGANIZED AT THE COUNTY LEVEL. THE BUDGET ANALYSIS SUGGESTED THE FEASIBILITY OF POOLING OR CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF NONCOST CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESS. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN DETAILED CRIME STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS FORMS, THE INTERVIEW SURVEY SCHEDULE, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE—MASTERS THESIS.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON VA 22210 Stock Order No. ED 139 151 (Microfiche); NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

117. **W. D. BOLTON and D. W. BROWN. RURAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—PROBLEMS AND NEEDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.** UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTATION STATION, KNOXVILLE TN 37901. 48 p. 1978. **NCJ-55332**

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND WAYS TO IMPROVE YOUTH SERVICES IN RURAL AREAS WAS CONDUCTED IN 15 EAST TENNESSEE COUNTIES SURROUND-

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ING METROPOLITAN KNOXVILLE. DURING 1975, 51 PERSONS CONCERNED WITH DELINQUENCY AT LOCAL AND MULTI-COUNTY LEVELS WERE INTERVIEWED. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, JUDGES, PROBATION WORKERS, MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELORS, AND SCHOOL OFFICIALS. IT WAS FOUND THAT SURVEY RESPONDENTS BELIEVED THAT DELINQUENCY WAS INCREASING IN RURAL AREAS AND THAT OFFENSES AMONG YOUNGER AGE GROUPS WERE BECOMING MORE COMMON. BREAKING AND ENTERING, THEFT, DRUG PROBLEMS, AND STATUS OFFENSES WERE ALL MENTIONED MORE FREQUENTLY THAN WERE CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. MUCH OF THE DELINQUENCY WAS ATTRIBUTED TO THE HOME ENVIRONMENT. EXAMINING YOUTH SERVICES, IT WAS FOUND THAT CONSIDERABLE USE WAS BEING MADE OF STATE INSTITUTIONS. EXISTING YOUTH SERVICE AGENCIES IN THE RURAL AREA WERE RATED AS FAIR. ADDITIONAL LOCAL SERVICES FOR YOUTH IN THE RURAL AREAS WERE DESIRED, BUT IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT THIS WAS NOT FEASIBLE. USING BUDGET ESTIMATES, THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF BASING FOUR JUVENILE SERVICES IN INDIVIDUAL RURAL COUNTIES WAS EXPLORED. THE FOUR DESIRED SERVICES ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) GROUP HOMES, (2) PROBATION SERVICES, (3) VOLUNTEER COUNSELING, AND (4) PROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. ALTHOUGH FIRM FEASIBILITY CONCLUSIONS COULD NOT BE DRAWN FROM THE ANALYSIS, THE VALUE OF COMPARING ALTERNATIVE ACTION PROPOSALS WAS DEMONSTRATED. OTHER INSIGHTS INTO THE PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN RURAL AREAS ARE PRESENTED. TABLES AND DIAGRAMS ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: BULLETIN 580.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

118. **E. W. BURGESS. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN A SMALL CITY.** WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE MD 21202. *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY,* V 6, N 5 (1916), P 724-728. **NCJ-58364**

A 1916 STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY IN A SMALL CITY (POPULATION 12,000) IN A RURAL STATE IS DOCUMENTED. CASES OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT DURING THE 2-YEAR PERIOD FROM MAY 1912 THROUGH APRIL 1914 ARE INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS. DURING THIS PERIOD, 52 CHILDREN CAME BEFORE THE CITY'S JUVENILE COURT. THE MAJORITY OF THE CHILDREN WERE AGED 11-16. THIRTY-TWO WERE MALES. BLACKS WERE DISPROPORTIONATELY REPRESENTED. HOWEVER, MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN THE VARIABLES OF RACE OR SEX WAS THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY AND NEGLECT CASES. ONE WARD HAD A MUCH HIGHER DELINQUENCY RATE THAN THE REST OF THE CITY. RACE WAS NOT A FACTOR, BECAUSE THE HIGH-DELINQUENCY WARD'S BLACK POPULATION WAS SMALL. FURTHERMORE, OTHER WARDS WITH LARGE BLACK POPULATIONS HAD VERY LOW DELINQUENCY RATES. BAD HOUSING CONDITIONS AND POVERTY IN THE HIGH-DELINQUENCY WARD WERE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS. HOWEVER, OTHER WARDS WITH SIMILAR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS EXPERIENCED LITTLE DELINQUENCY. THE DECIDING FACTORS WERE THE HIGH-DELINQUENCY WARD'S PROXIMITY TO THE CITY'S MAIN BUSINESS STREET AND THE URBAN CHARACTER OF THE WARD'S HOUSING. THE LOW-DELINQUENCY, LOW ECONOMIC CLASS WARDS WERE FAR FROM THE BUSINESS DISTRICT, IN A SEMIRURAL AREA. MALES WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED IN LAWLESSNESS, WHILE FEMALES WERE MORE LIKELY TO FALL WITHIN THE DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED OR INCORRIGIBLE AND INMORAL CATEGORIES. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST A NEED TO PROVIDE STRUCTURED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR YOUNG MALES. CASE DISPOSITIONS REFLECT THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGE'S RELUCTANCE TO SEND CHILDREN TO THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL. THAT SMALL-CITY JUVENILE COURT JUDGES FACE PROBLEMS COMPARABLE TO THOSE OF URBAN JUDGES BUT WITHOUT COMPARABLE RESOURCES IS POINTED OUT. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED.

119. **E. T. DIMOCK. YOUTH CRISIS SERVICES—SHORT-TERM COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.** CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC, 67 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK NY 10003. *CHILD WELFARE,* V 56, N 3 (MARCH 1977), P 187-195. **NCJ-46406**

A FACILITY TO PROVIDE SHORT-TERM CARE FOR RURAL PREDELINQUENT YOUTHS IS DESCRIBED; IT MAINTAINS A STRUCTURED SETTING, COMBINED WITH INTENSIVE THERAPY FOR BOTH THE YOUTH AND THE FAMILY. THE YOUTH CRISIS SERVICES, A GROUP HOME SERVING GLENN AND BUTTE COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA, WAS DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE A COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVE FOR PREDELINQUENT CHILDREN IN A RURAL AREA. TO DATE, MOST SUCH GROUP HOMES HAVE BEEN IN CITIES. THE MAXIMUM STAY IS 60 DAYS. MOST OF THE JUVENILES RETURN HOME AFTER 45 DAYS. THE PRIMARY PURPOSES OF THE FACILITY ARE TO PROVIDE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE ADOLESCENT AND THE FAMILY SITUATION, TO ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR THE YOUTH TO RUN AWAY, TO INTERRUPT THE PATHOLOGICAL FAMILY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK WHICH HAS LED TO THE CRISIS, TO PROVIDE AN EMOTIONAL 'BREATHER' FOR THE ADOLESCENT, TO PROVIDE AN UNDERSTANDING ENVIRONMENT TO FOSTER CHANGE AND RESPONSIBILITY, AND TO REMOVE STRESS FROM THE PARENTS OR GUARDIANS. THE RESIDENTS OF THE HOME ARE PART OF THE COMMUNITY, ATTENDING SCHOOL FUNCTIONS, SHOPPING, GOING TO THE PARK. STAFF MEMBERS OF THE HOME CONTINUALLY INTERACT WITH THE SCHOOL TO MAKE SURE THESE CONTACTS ARE POSITIVE. CAREFUL PREPARATION DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GROUP HOME IS ESSENTIAL FOR COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE. THE YOUTH CRISIS SERVICES SELECTED THE NEIGHBORHOOD CAREFULLY, KEPT THE PHYSICAL PROPERTY AS MUCH LIKE THE SURROUNDING HOMES AS POSSIBLE, FILLED THE RESIDENCE GRADUALLY, AND SERVED THE LOCAL PEOPLE. THIS MADE IT EASIER TO HANDLE PROBLEMS WHEN THEY AROSE. THE HOME IS STAFFED BY TWO CHILD-CARE PROFESSIONALS, A CHILD-CARE SUPERVISOR AND A HALF-TIME SOCIAL WORKER. EMPHASIS IS ON A CONSISTENT ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THE ADOLESCENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN ACTIONS, FOSTERING COMMUNICATION AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS, AND SHOWING BOTH THE CHILD AND THE PARENTS THAT THERE ARE ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF HANDLING DIFFICULT SITUATIONS. SINCE ITS FOUNDING IN 1973 THE HOME HAS SERVED ABOUT 46 ADOLESCENTS A YEAR; ABOUT 90 PERCENT HAVE RETURNED TO IMPROVED HOME SITUATIONS. THE PROGRAM HAS ALMOST COMPLETELY ELIMINATED THE PROBLEM OF RUNAWAYS IN THE JURISDICTIONS SERVED.

Supplemental Notes: THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED AT THE CWLA PACIFIC REGIONAL CONFERENCE AT RENO, 1976.

120. **T. N. FERDINARD. OFFENSE PATTERNS AND FAMILY STRUCTURES OF URBAN, VILLAGE AND RURAL DELINQUENCY (FROM CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, A READER, 1970 BY CARL A BERSANI—SEE NCJ-006248).** MACMILLAN, 866 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10022. 12 p. 1964. **NCJ-10200**

THE SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS FROM SEVERAL TYPES OF COMMUNITIES IN MICHIGAN WHO COMMITTED PROPERTY CRIMES AND JUVENILE STATUS OFFENSES DURING 1960. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT 'THE FAMILY STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE PROPERTY OFFENDERS IS LIKELY TO VARY CONSIDERABLY, DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THEIR COMMUNITY. MALE AND FEMALE JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS, HOWEVER, ARE NOT SO VARIABLE IN THIS REGARD. THERE DOES NOT SEEM TO BE

ANY GENERAL HYPERSENSITIVITY ON THE PART OF FEMALES TO FAMILY DISORGANIZATION, SINCE MALE AND FEMALE DELINQUENTS WHO HAVE COMMITTED SIMILAR OFFENSES TEND TO RESEMBLE EACH OTHER ALSO IN THE LIKELIHOOD OF THEIR COMING FROM BROKEN HOMES. MALE DELINQUENTS, HOWEVER, APPEAR TO BE PECULIARLY ALLERGIC TO THE DEATH OF THE MOTHER, WHILE THE DEATH OF THE FATHER SEEMS TO BE PARTICULARLY TRAUMATIC FOR FEMALE DELINQUENTS. AND FINALLY, DELINQUENTS IN RURAL AREAS SEEM TO BE PREDISPOSED TO COMMIT PROPERTY OFFENSES, WHILE URBAN DELINQUENTS ARE RELATIVELY MORE INCLINED TO COMMIT JUVENILE STATUS OFFENSES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM THE JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE SCIENCE, V 55, (1964), P 86-93.

121. **M. A. FORSLUND. DRUG USE AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF SMALL TOWN AND RURAL YOUTH.** *JOURNAL OF DRUG EDUCATION,* V 7, N 3 (1977-1978) P 219-224.
NCJ-45588

FINDINGS FROM A SELF-REPORT SURVEY OF SENIOR STUDENTS AT TWO HIGH SCHOOLS IN FREMONT COUNTY, WYO., ARE REPORTED. THE SURVEY SOUGHT TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG USE AND INVOLVEMENT IN OTHER TYPES OF DELINQUENT ACTIVITIES AMONG SMALL-TOWN AND RURAL YOUTH. THE SUBJECTS—456 MALES AND 31 FEMALES—WERE STUDENTS AT A HIGH SCHOOL LOCATED IN A TOWN OF APPROXIMATELY 8,000 POPULATION AND A SECOND SCHOOL LOCATED IN A RURAL AREA. THE STUDY FOUND THAT 79.8 PERCENT OF MALES AND 81.8 PERCENT OF FEMALES HAD USED NEITHER MARIJUANA NOR OTHER DRUGS IN THE YEAR PRIOR TO THE SURVEY; 12.5 PERCENT OF MALES AND 7.7 PERCENT OF FEMALES HAD USED MARIJUANA BUT NOT OTHER DRUGS; AND 6.6 PERCENT OF MALES AND 9.0 PERCENT OF FEMALES HAD USED BOTH MARIJUANA AND OTHER DRUGS. A SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND BETWEEN DRUG USE AND INVOLVEMENT IN OTHER FORMS OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, PARTICULARLY AMONG MALES. THE FINDINGS ALSO SUGGEST THAT DRUG USERS TEND TO HAVE POORER RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR PARENTS AND WITH THE SCHOOL THAN IS THE CASE WITH NONUSERS. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: WYOMING GOVERNOR'S PLANNING COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, EAST, 4TH FLOOR, CHEYENNE, WY 82002.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING C/O MORRIS A FORSLUND PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, LARAMIE WY 82071.

122. **D. H. KELLY and J. F. WEIDER. EFFECTIVENESS OF A RURAL GROUP HOME FOR BOYS—A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. *JUVENILE JUSTICE,* V 28, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1977), P 47-59. **NCJ-46809**

THE PROGRAM'S SETTING, PHILOSOPHY, AND TREATMENT METHODS AND STRATEGIES; AN EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM; AND IMPLICATIONS DRAWN FROM THE OBSERVATIONS ARE ANALYZED. THE GROUP HOME STUDIED WAS FOUNDED IN 1970, AND LICENSED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK AS A CHILDREARING FACILITY. THE HOME IS LOCATED IN A RURAL TOWNSHIP OF APPROXIMATELY 2,000 PEOPLE. THE COMMUNITY SUPPORTS THE HOME AND ITS AIMS, AND THE HOUSE AND PROPERTY WERE PROVIDED BY A LOCAL CHURCH. BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 13 AND 17 ARE ACCEPTED INTO THE PROGRAM, BASED ON PERSONAL NEED AS ESTABLISHED THROUGH A SCREENING PROCEDURE. PROSPECTIVE CLIENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DECISION ABOUT ENTERING THE HOME. NO MORE THAN 6 BOYS ARE ACCOMMODATED AT THE HOME AT ONE TIME. THE HOME AIMS TO PROVIDE A SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT THAT WILL PRODUCE SELF-CONFIDENCE AND ADAPTIVE CONFORMITY TO SOCIETY. THE TREATMENT PROCESS CENTERS AROUND THE GROUP HOME, THE SCHOOL AND THE COMMUNITY, THUS ATTEMPTING TO PARALLEL THE ENVIRONMENT WHERE CLIENTS MAY LATER LIVE. EACH BOY IS REQUIRED TO ATTEND SCHOOL, WHERE EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON INDIVIDUAL NEEDS, WHETHER FOR A TRADITIONAL PROGRAM, SPECIAL EDUCATION, OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING. CLOSE ATTENTION IS PAID TO PERFORMANCE, WHILE THE COMMUNICATION OF NEGATIVE JUDGMENTS THAT MAY REINFORCE LOW SELF-ESTEEM IS AVOIDED. IN THE AREA OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, CLIENTS ARE REQUIRED TO WORK AT SOME PART-TIME JOB DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR AND TO WORK FULL-TIME DURING THE SUMMER. IN THE CONTEXT OF THE HOME, THE CULTIVATION OF STAFF AND PEER RELATIONSHIPS IS FOSTERED BY SHARED RECREATIONAL AND WORK EXPERIENCES. GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING ARE ALSO IMPORTANT INGREDIENTS OF THE HOME EXPERIENCE. THE EVALUATION COHORT CONSISTED OF 17 BOYS WHO COMPLETED OR TERMINATED THEIR TREATMENT DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1971 TO JUNE 1974. THESE CATEGORIES OF YOUTH WERE INCLUDED: OFFICIALLY ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS, PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION, AND DEPENDENCY CASES. THE MEASURE OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS WAS THE COMMISSION OF OFFENSES AFTER RELEASE FROM THE HOME. THE RECIDIVISM RATE WITHIN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS AFTER TREATMENT WAS 5.9 PERCENT, AND AFTER 1 YEAR, THE RATE WAS 29.4 PERCENT. ALL FOUR OF THE YOUTHS WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD SPENT TIME IN AN INSTITUTION RECIDIVATED, BUT IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THEIR FAILURE WAS DUE TO THE EFFECTS OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE HOME HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL NOT ONLY IN REDUCING ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL JUVENILE MISCONDUCT, BUT ALSO IN REHABILITATING THOSE WHO HAD EXHIBITED EXTENSIVE HISTORIES OF MISCONDUCT AND DELINQUENCY. THE COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT APPROACH IS CONSIDERED MORE EFFECTIVE THAN INSTITUTIONALIZATION. TABLES SHOWING EVALUATION DATA ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507.

123. **LANE HUMAN RESOURCES, 1901 GARDEN AVENUE, EUGENE OR 97403. RURAL CORRECTIONAL STAFF AS AGENTS OF COMMUNITY CHANGE—APP V 2.** 650 p. 1967.
NCJ-00075

DEVELOPMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STAFF TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR RURAL COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL. LANE COUNTY, OREGON, EMPLOYED ALIENATED YOUTHS AS YOUTH CONSULTANTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORIENTING LEADERS OF CIVIC AND SERVICE YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS TO PARTICULAR PROBLEMS AND NEEDS OF YOUTHS. THE VOLUME REVIEWS HIRING AND TRAINING OF STAFF, IN-DEPTH EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM AND ITS IMPACT ON THE YOUTH. SEPARATE APPENDICES PROVIDE THE YOUTHS EVALUATIVE REPORTS, A COPY OF THE PUBLICATION PREPARED BY THE YOUTH CONSULTANTS AS A SUMMATION OF THE PROGRAM, COPIES OF INSTRUMENTS USED FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION AND COPIES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE'S 1965 AND 1966 JUVENILES COURT SUMMER INSTITUTES CONCERNING PLANNING AND INNOVATION IN CORRECTIONS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON DC 20201.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

124. **R. D. LEEPER. STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THIRTY COUNTIES OF IDAHO.** AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY. *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY*, V 16, N 3 (1925), P388-436. **NCJ-59407**

A STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN 30 RURAL COUNTIES IN IDAHO, BASED ON STATISTICS, RECORDS, AND OPINIONS OF PROBATE JUDGES, IS PRESENTED ALONG WITH CASE HISTORIES. A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE STATE, ITS POPULATION, AND PER CAPITA INCOME, IS PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE LOCALE AS A TYPICAL RURAL FIELD FOR INVESTIGATION. IN ADDITION, THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF PROBATE JUDGES ARE DELINEATED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE SELECTION OF THEIR OPINIONS AS A BASIS FOR THIS STUDY. STATISTICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN IDAHO FROM 1914 TO 1923 ARE PROVIDED AND INCLUDE THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR ALL CRIMES BY COUNTIES AND A COMPILATION OF VARIOUS CRIMES BY SEX FOR 5 YEARS ENDING IN 1918 AND FOR THE 10-YEAR PERIOD. ACCORDING TO THESE DATA, THERE ARE TWO TO THREE TIMES MORE DELINQUENCIES IN THE SMALLER COUNTIES THAN ARE REPORTED. DURING THE TIME PERIOD EXAMINED, GIRLS COMMITTED TWICE AS MANY SEX CRIMES AS BOYS, WHEREAS BOYS COMMITTED 11 TIMES AS MANY PROPERTY CRIMES AND 13 TIMES AS MANY ASSAULTS. A TRANSCRIPT OF TWO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES FROM EACH COUNTY IS PROVIDED, FOLLOWED BY THE OPINIONS OF PROBATE JUDGES AS TO CAUSES FOR THE INCREASE IN THESE CASES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDIES. MOST JUDGES ASCRIBED DELINQUENCY TO AN UNHAPPY HOME ENVIRONMENT, LACK OF DISCIPLINE WITHIN THE FAMILY, LACK OF RELIGIOUS AND MORAL UPBRINGING, AND THE INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR DELINQUENCY. STATISTICAL DATA FROM THE NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE IDAHO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL, 1919-1920, ARE PRESENTED TO SUPPORT THE JUDGES' THEORIES. IT IS STRESSED THAT THE ABSENCE OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN CONTROLLING CHILDREN CONTRIBUTES TO DELINQUENCY AS WELL AS LIBERAL PRACTICES IN SOCIETY SUCH AS SENSATIONAL AND LICENTIOUS MOVIES AND DANCES.

125. **W. P. LENTZ. RURAL URBAN DIFFERENTIALS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.** WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE MD 21202. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW CRIMINOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE*, V 47, N 3 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1956), P 331-339. **NCJ-56401**

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 130 RURAL AND 290 URBAN MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS COMMITTED TO THE WISCONSIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS DURING 1948-49 ARE EXPLORED IN A STUDY PUBLISHED IN 1956. THE TWO GROUPS DID NOT DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY IN AGE (AVERAGE 15 YEARS), SCHOOL GRADE ATTAINED (EIGHTH), SOCIAL STATUS (LOW), OR RACE. RURAL YOUTHS HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER AVERAGE IQ (INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT) THAN URBAN YOUTHS. MOST OF THE RURAL YOUTHS CAME FROM SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES, ALTHOUGH 38 LIVED ON FARMS. RURAL YOUTHS WERE MORE LIKELY THAN URBAN YOUTHS TO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN BREAKING AND ENTERING FOR NOMINAL PURPOSES OR IN GENERAL MISCONDUCT, BUT LESS LIKELY TO HAVE STOLEN CARS OR TO HAVE ENGAGED IN BREAKING AND ENTERING FOR OTHER THAN NOMINAL PURPOSES. THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN INVOLVEMENT IN SEX OFFENSES, OTHER KINDS OF THEFT, AND TRUANCY, ALTHOUGH THERE WERE DIFFERENCES WITHIN THESE OFFENSE CATEGORIES. FOR EXAMPLE, RURAL YOUTHS WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE STOLEN FROM RELATIVES, URBAN YOUTHS FROM STRANGERS. THE AVERAGE RURAL YOUTH HAD COMMITTED 1.7 DIFFERENT KINDS OF OFFENSES, COMPARED TO 3 KINDS FOR THE AVERAGE URBAN YOUTH. RURAL YOUTHS WERE FAR MORE LIKELY THAN URBAN YOUTHS TO HAVE BEEN ALONE WHEN COMMITTING THEIR OFFENSES AND NOT TO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF DELINQUENT GANGS. URBAN YOUTHS DEMONSTRATED A FAR GREATER DEGREE OF SKILL AND KNOWLEDGE IN COMMITTING OFFENSES THAN DID RURAL YOUTHS. MANY MORE URBAN YOUTHS THAN RURAL YOUTHS HAD BEEN PLACED ON OFFICIAL PROBATION. RURAL YOUTHS WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN RELINQUISHED TO A NONCOURT AGENCY, SUCH AS THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE. URBAN YOUTHS HAD APPEARED IN COURT MORE FREQUENTLY THAN HAD RURAL YOUTHS. RURAL YOUTHS WERE MORE LIKELY TO COME FROM FAMILIES KNOWN FOR SERIOUSLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR (PERHAPS A REFLECTION OF THE CLOSE SURVEILLANCE ACCORDED SUCH FAMILIES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES). RURAL YOUTHS ADJUSTED FAR MORE SUCCESSFULLY THAN URBAN YOUTHS AFTER COMMITMENT TO THE INSTITUTION, SPENDING LESS TIME IN THE INSTITUTION, ENGAGING IN FEWER PROBATION VIOLATIONS, COMMITTING FEWER AND LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES, AND GENERALLY EARNING A FAR MORE FAVORABLE PROGNOSIS. AMONG THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE THE FOLLOWING: (1) THE INCARCERATION OF RELATIVELY NAIVE RURAL YOUTHS WITH CRIME-WISE URBAN YOUTHS LEADS TO PROBLEMS IN ADMINISTRATION AND TREATMENT, (2) DELINQUENCY RESEARCHERS SHOULD DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL YOUTHS, AND (3) FURTHER STUDIES INTO THE ETIOLOGY OF RURAL DELINQUENCY ARE NEEDED. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED.

126. **T. D. MCDONALD, J. J. THILMONY, and E. C. SCHRINER. RURAL DELINQUENTS—A TEN YEAR ASSESSMENT OF THEIR DISPOSITION PATTERNS (FROM JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—LITTLE BROTHER GROWS UP, 1977 BY THEODORE N FERDINAND—SEE NCJ-44943.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 13 p. 1977. **NCJ-44945**

THIS EXPLORATORY PAPER PRESENTS A 10-YEAR DATA SET ON FACTORS CORRELATED WITH DISPOSITIONS OF A RURAL COURT IN NORTH DAKOTA. SIX SPECIFIC GAMMA SETS WERE IDENTIFIED: (1) GENERALLY, AGE IS INVERSELY CORRELATED WITH THE SEVERITY OF COURT DISPOSITION. THIS REFLECTS THE TENDENCY OF YOUNGER REFERRAL CASES TO BE CHARGED WITH MORE SERIOUS OFFENSES AND THUS TO RECEIVE MORE SEVERE COURT ACTION. (2) BIVARIATE ANALYSIS LEADS ONE TO SUSPECT THAT GIRLS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN BOYS TO RECEIVE A MORE SERIOUS COURT DISPOSITION. (3) FOR 9 OF THE 10 YEARS, REFERRAL REASON IS INVERSELY CORRELATED WITH COURT DISPOSITION. THIS REFLECTS CRIMINAL OFFENSES RECEIVING A MORE SEVERE DISPOSITION THAN STATUS OFFENSES. (4) WHEN SEX IS CONTROLLED AND REFERRAL REASON IS CORRELATED WITH COURT DISPOSITION, IT IS FOUND THAT CRIMINAL REFERRALS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN STATUS REFERRALS TO RECEIVE A SEVERE DISPOSITION, I.E., IN 9 OF THE 10 YEARS FOR MALES AND 6 OF THE 10 YEARS FOR FEMALES. THESE FIGURES DO NOT LEAD ONE TO SUSPECT THAT GIRLS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN BOYS TO RECEIVE A MORE SEVERE DISPOSITION. A DEVIANCE PROCESSING ORGANIZATION THEME WAS SUGGESTED AS AN EXPLANATION FOR THESE PATTERNS. (5) THE CORRELATION BETWEEN 'COURT RECIDIVISM' AND DISPOSITION WAS FOUND TO BE QUITE UNEVEN DURING THE 10-YEAR PERIOD. (6) THIS NONUNIFORM PROFILE PROMPTED THE RESEARCH TEAM TO CORRELATE REFERRAL REASON WITH COURT DISPOSITION AND CONTROL FOR PREVIOUS COURT APPEARANCE OF THE JUVENILE. WHILE THE FIRST 5 YEARS REFLECT A TENDENCY FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES TO RECEIVE MORE SERIOUS COURT DISPOSITIONS, THIS PATTERN DID NOT ALWAYS HOLD DURING THE SECOND 5-YEAR COMPONENT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. FINDINGS ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

127. **NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, 505 EAST GREEN, SUITE 200, CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820. PENDLETON (OR)—YOUTH SERVICES FOR RURAL OREGON CLEARINGHOUSE TRANSFER NO 10.** 3 p. 1976. **NCJ-39480**

DESCRIPTION OF INMATE PROGRAMS, ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, AND PHILOSOPHY BEHIND THE UMATILLA COUNTY (OR) REGIONAL JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER (WHICH ALSO HOUSES THE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT). RECOGNIZING THE NEED TO UPGRADE JUVENILE DETENTION SERVICES, UMATILLA COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES CONSTRUCTED A NEW JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER. IT IS A COED FACILITY, WITH BOYS AND GIRLS LIVING ON SEPARATE LEVELS. EACH ROOM HAS A SCENIC VIEW, AND THE COLOR SCHEME AND ARCHITECTURE GIVE THE BUILDING A 'SOFT' LOOK WITHOUT COMPROMISING SECURITY. EVEN THE AVERAGE STAY IS ONLY FOUR DAYS, INTENSIVE COUNSELING IS REQUIRED TO ATTEMPT TO GIVE THE DETAINEE NEW INSIGHTS INTO HIMSELF AND HIS RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS. A FLOOR PLAN IS PROVIDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

128. **K. L. NYBERG. DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG PROGRAMS IN RURAL AMERICA (FROM HANDBOOK ON DRUG ABUSE, 1979 BY ROBERT DUPONT AND AVRAM GOLDSTEIN—SEE NCJ-57805).** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 6 p. 1979. **NCJ-57825**

THIS PAPER DISCUSSES THE EXTENT OF RURAL DRUG ABUSE, THE CHARACTER OF NONURBAN DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMMING, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND PREVENTION. NO SINGLE, COMPREHENSIVE DATA EXIST WHICH DESCRIBES THE EXTENT OR CHARACTER OF DRUG ABUSE IN RURAL AMERICA. THE FUNDAMENTALLY DISSIMILAR WORKS FROM WHICH INFORMATION IS DRAWN INCLUDE STATE AND LOCAL RESEARCH, INCIDENTAL SURVEY DATA, SPECIFIC SUBPOPULATION COMPARISONS, PATIENT-CLIENT DATA, AND NON-AMERICAN DATA SETS. THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS, HOWEVER, ARE MORE WELL ESTABLISHED THAN OTHERS: (1) WITH ONE CATEGORICAL EXCEPTION, URBAN ADOLESCENTS USE DRUGS MORE FREQUENTLY THAN DO RURAL ADOLESCENTS; (2) RURAL ADOLESCENT USERS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HOARD THEIR DRUGS; (3) DRUG USE PEAKS IN THE 11TH GRADE FOR RURAL USERS, THEN DECLINES; AND (4) RURAL ADOLESCENT SUBCULTURES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM SIMILAR URBAN STRUCTURES, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO CONSEQUENT DELINQUENT ACTIVITY. IN ADDITION, MARIJUANA AND BARBITURATES ARE THE PRIMARY DRUGS USED BY THE RURAL ABUSER, AS OPPOSED TO OPIATES FOR URBAN GROUPS. ALTHOUGH THE RURAL DRUG ABUSER IS CONSIDERABLY LESS LIKELY TO MANIFEST ADDICTIVE SYMPTOMS, THE LIKELIHOOD OF MARKED PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OR DISTURBANCE IS GREATER. RESEARCH IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO PROVIDE BASELINE DATA FOR RURAL AMERICA (I.E., A NATIONAL SURVEY OF RURAL DRUG ABUSE). IN ADDITION, INFORMAL TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES, THE SOCIALIZING FUNCTION OF RURAL SCHOOLS, AND THE STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL DRUG-BASED SUBCULTURES SHOULD BE EVALUATED. PROGRAM PROBLEM AREAS WHICH MUST BE OVERCOME INCLUDE LACK OF ACCEPTANCE FROM THE GENERAL RURAL COMMUNITY AND AGENCIES, INSUFFICIENT FUNDING, AND LACK OF EXPERIENCED STAFF. REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES INCLUDED.

129. **C. W. PEEK, B. L. MCENTIRE, and J. E. LOWE. WHO IS DELINQUENT—PERCEPTIONS OF DELINQUENCY AMONG RURAL AND URBAN YOUTH.** UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, ATHENS GA 30601. 131 p. **NCJ-17973**

RESULTS OF A STUDY IN WHICH 790 RURAL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS AND 567 URBAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WERE SURVEYED TO DETERMINE RURAL-URBAN VARIATIONS IN PERCEPTIONS OF DEVIANCE, WITH EMPHASIS ON DELINQUENT ACTS. DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM THE TWO GEORGIA SCHOOLS DURING LATE FALL OF 1969 BY MEANS OF A BRIEF, TWO-PART QUESTIONNAIRE. THE FIRST PART ASKED FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE STUDENTS, WHICH THE SECOND PART CONSISTED OF TEN VIGNETTES, EACH DESCRIBING A FICTICIOUS JUVENILE'S DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL SITUATION. STUDENT'S PERCEPTIONS OF DELINQUENCY WERE MEASURED IN TERMS OF THEIR RESPONSES TO THESE VIGNETTES. DELINQUENT ACTS COVERED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE WERE USE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL, THEFT, ASSAULT, DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, CHEATING, AND BEING A MEMBER OF A GAMBLING RACKET. THE STUDY EXAMINES THE EXTENT OF OPINION DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS, THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF NORM VIOLATIONS ON THE YOUTHS' DEFINITIONS OF DELINQUENCY, AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE REACTIONS OF OTHERS IN THE COMMUNITY ON THE YOUTHS' PERCEPTIONS OF DELINQUENCY. IT WAS FOUND THAT RURAL-URBAN PERCEPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF DELINQUENCY WERE REMARKABLY SIMILAR. ALSO, IT WAS SHOWN THAT BOTH RURAL AND URBAN GROUPS CONSIDERED THE NORM VIOLATOR RECEIVING THE LEGALLY MORE SERIOUS FORMAL REACTION AS MORE DELINQUENT. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS TO LABELLING THEORY ARE DISCUSSED. THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT IS APPENDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

130. **G. H. PHILLIPS and K. F. BARTLETT. VANDALS AND VANDALISM IN RURAL OHIO.** OHIO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER, US 250 AND OHIO 83 SOUTH, WOOSTER OH 44691. 24 p. 1976. **NCJ-37973**

DATA ON ACTS OF VANDALISM AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON OFFENDERS ARE REPORTED AS RECORDED IN QUESTIONNAIRES GIVEN TO RURAL OHIO HIGH SCHOOL SOPHOMORES. OVER HALF OF THOSE QUESTIONED ADMITTED TO HAVING COMMITTED ONE OR MORE ACTS OF VANDALISM (52 PERCENT: 68 PERCENT OF THE BOYS AND 37 PERCENT OF THE GIRLS). A HIGH PROPORTION (71 PERCENT) DID NOT VIEW THEIR ACTS OF VANDALISM AS CRIMINAL. SOME INFLUENTIAL VARIABLES INCLUDE FEMALES AS HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD, THE USE OF ALCOHOL, AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD.

Supplemental Notes: RESEARCH CIRCULAR 222.

Sponsoring Agencies: OHIO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION; OHIO ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 30 EAST BROAD STREET, 26TH FLOOR, COLUMBUS, OH 43215; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

131. **K. POLK. NON-METROPOLITAN DELINQUENCY—AN ACTION PROGRAM.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201. 25 p. 1969. **NCJ-00696**

THE INCIDENCE OF YOUTHFUL DEVIANCE IN RURAL AREAS AND SMALL TOWNS IS SERIOUS ENOUGH TO WARRANT PREVENTIVE COMMUNITY ACTION. THIS EFFORT WILL REQUIRE A DIFFERENT FOCUS AND STRATEGY FROM PROGRAMS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS. DEVIANCE IN RURAL AND SMALL TOWN COMMUNITIES IS DIFFERENT FROM CRIME IN URBAN AREAS. YOUTHFUL RURAL CRIME IS GENERALLY LESS SERIOUS AND HAS A LOWER INCIDENCE THAN ITS METROPOLITAN COUNTERPART. MOREOVER, NONMETROPOLITAN DELINQUENT YOUTH ARE MUCH LESS SOPHISTICATED IN THEIR DELINQUENCIES THAN URBAN YOUTH.

RURAL DELINQUENTS ARE USUALLY LONE OFFENDERS RATHER THAN MEMBERS OF A DISTINCT CRIMINAL SUBCULTURE FOR WHICH AN URBANIZED ENVIRONMENT IS NECESSARY. A 'TROUBLEMAKING' SUBCULTURE IS NEVERTHELESS RECOGNIZED IN RURAL AREAS, CHARACTERIZED BY A DELINQUENCY PATTERN WHEREBY SCHOOL SUCCESS IS REJECTED FOR INVOLVEMENT IN PEER REBELLION AGAINST ADULTS. FACTORS AFFECTING THE SITUATION OF NONMETROPOLITAN YOUTH ARE CHANGES IN THE WORK WORLD AND THE RURAL MIGRATION TO THE CITIES; RURAL YOUTH ARE UNSKILLED AND ILL-PREPARED FOR BOTH. MOREOVER, THE LIMITED RESOURCES OF RURAL COMMUNITIES POSE OBSTACLES TO RESPONDING TO THESE NEEDS WITH EFFECTIVE COUNTERMEASURES. IT IS BELIEVED THAT SPECIFIC PROCESSES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY GENERATE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. THEREFORE, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS BE COMMUNITY BASED. COMMUNITY ACTION SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON REDIRECTING YOUTH TO NEW CAREERS, SPECIFICALLY IN THE GENERAL AREA OF HUMAN SERVICE OCCUPATIONS. APPROPRIATE SUPPORTIVE TRAINING, AS OPPOSED TO FORMAL TRAINING, CAN EFFECTIVELY PREPARE YOUNG PEOPLE FOR SUCH ROLES AS TEACHER, RECREATIONAL LEADER, NURSES AIDE AND RESEARCH ASSISTANT. NEW AVENUES FOR PERSONAL REALIZATION CAN THUS BE OPENED FOR ALIENATED YOUTH, PROVIDING THEM WITH SKILLS NEEDED IN METROPOLITAN AREAS OR APPLICABLE AT HOME. UTILIZATION OF THESE YOUTH WILL BE COST EFFECTIVE. A STEP-BY-STEP PLAN OF ACTION IS OUTLINED FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS WILLING TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAM. TABULAR DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: GPO.

132. **K. POLK. NON-URBAN DELINQUENCY.** TEACH 'EM INC., 625 NORTH MICHIGAN, CHICAGO IL 60611. 1976.
NCJ-54661

THIS TAPE CASSETTE FROM THE THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE REVIEWS THE CONDITIONS IN RURAL AREAS WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO DELINQUENCY IN NONURBAN COMMUNITIES. ALTHOUGH THE TYPES OF TROUBLE CAUSED BY RURAL DELINQUENTS VARY FROM THAT CAUSED BY THEIR URBAN COUNTERPARTS, THERE IS A GRADUAL 'NATIONALIZATION' OF THE STYLE OF DELINQUENCY. THE EFFECTS OF TELEVISION, MOVIES, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON RURAL AREAS INCLUDE THE GROWTH OF A PATTERN OF RURAL DELINQUENCY QUITE SIMILAR TO THAT OF URBAN DELINQUENTS. BEHAVIOR CAN BE MORE CAREFULLY REGULATED IN SMALL TOWNS, IN WHICH RECOGNITION AND IDENTIFICATION OF OFFENDERS IS MADE EASIER BY THE SMALL POPULATION AND THE GENERAL FAMILIARITY OF EVERYONE WITHIN IT. SOCIAL WORKERS AND POLICE, HOWEVER, HAVE FUNDAMENTAL SIMILARITIES IN THEIR WORK WHETHER LOCATED IN CITIES OR TOWNS. 'INSTITUTIONAL COMPLEXES' OF FAMILY SYSTEM, SCHOOL SYSTEM, AND WORK ORGANIZATION ARE SIMILAR IN MOST ENVIRONMENTS. YOUNG PEOPLE WHO GET INTO TROUBLE USUALLY HAVE HAD PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL AND THUS HAVE DEVELOPED POOR SELF-IMAGES. IN BOTH RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, EFFORTS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON THE SCHOOL SYSTEM. REGARDLESS OF SOCIAL BACKGROUND, CHILDREN WHO DO WELL IN SCHOOL USUALLY AVOID DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS. TUTORIAL TEAMS OF STUDENTS HELPING YOUNGER CHILDREN HAVE PROVEN EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING DELINQUENCY.

Supplemental Notes: 17 MINUTES, AUDIOCASSETTE, 1976.

Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. Stock Order No. J-23. (Audio Cassette)

133. **K. POLK. TEENAGE DELINQUENCY IN SMALL TOWN AMERICA.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. 8 p. 1974.
NCJ-15472

RESULTS OF A SEVEN YEAR STUDY IN OREGON TO DETERMINE PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY OF YOUTHS FROM NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, WITH COMPARISONS OF RESULTS TO A PHILADELPHIA STUDY OF URBAN DELINQUENCY. THE STUDY FOLLOWED THE CAREERS OF ALL BOYS WHO WERE SOPHOMORES IN 1964 IN 14 RURAL OR SMALL TOWN HIGH SCHOOLS. THE RESULTS INDICATED AN UNSUSPECTED AMOUNT OF DELINQUENCY AMONG THE HIGH SCHOOL BOYS WHEN THEY WERE 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD. TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE YOUTHS HAD AN OFFICIAL RECORD WITH THE COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT, AS COMPARED TO 35 PERCENT OF THE YOUTHS IN THE PHILADELPHIA STUDY. RATES FOR RECIDIVISM AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION WERE ALSO FOUND TO BE SIMILAR IN BOTH THE OREGON AND PHILADELPHIA STUDIES. COMPARISONS BETWEEN THESE GROUPS COULD ONLY BE MADE TO AGE 18, SINCE THE PHILADELPHIA STUDY HAD NOT YET DESCRIBED THE LATER CAREERS OF THE YOUTHS THEY WERE STUDYING. OFFENSE RATES FOR THE 1964 OREGON SOPHOMORES WERE FOUND TO INCREASE SLIGHTLY DURING THE 5 YEARS AFTER THEY LEFT HIGH SCHOOL. TYPES OF OFFENSE AND RECIDIVISM RATES ARE DISCUSSED. PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY AND PREDICTORS OF ADULT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SUCH AS AGE AT FIRST OFFENSE ARE ALSO PRESENTED. FOUR DIFFERENT TYPES OF YOUTHS, RANGING FROM REFORMED DELINQUENTS TO 'CAREER' OFFENDERS WERE DETERMINED, AND EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND CRIMINAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH GROUP WERE IDENTIFIED.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 1724-00401; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

134. **T. G. POUEDA. FEAR OF CRIME IN A SMALL TOWN.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY,* V 18, N 2 (APRIL 1972), P 147-153. **NCJ-04248**

A SMALL COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE TO THE SUDDEN AWARENESS OF DRUG ABUSE BY ITS YOUTHS AND A RISING RATE OF SERIOUS CRIME. RESPONSE REVEALS AN UNWILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT OR TO CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE CRIME INCREASE WAS SOCIALLY BASED. RATHER, EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON REFINING AND ENLARGING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCESS WITH A VIEW THAT CRIME IS A MEDICAL-PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM.

135. **M. SMITH. TIER COUNTIES AND DELINQUENCY IN KANSAS.** TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 317 AGRICULTURE BUILDING, COLLEGE STATION TX 77840. *RURAL SOCIOLOGY,* V 2, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1937), P 310-322. **NCJ-59610**

THE RELATIVELY SPARSE SETTLEMENT AND ABSENCE OF LARGE CITIES IN THE STATE OF KANSAS MADE THIS STATE IDEAL FOR A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF DISTANCE FROM CITIES TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WERE INVESTIGATED: IS THERE ANY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SIZE OF THE LARGEST COMMUNITY IN A COUNTY AND ITS DELINQUENCY RATE? IS THERE A CONSISTENT TENDENCY FOR DELINQUENCY RATE TO INCREASE OR DECREASE AS DISTANCE FROM THE FOCAL CITY INCREASES? IS THE CHANGE DUE TO DISTANCE ALONE, OR IS IT A FUNCTION OF SIZE COMBINED WITH DISTANCE? THE DATA CONSISTED OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES TRIED IN THE JUVENILE COURTS OF EACH COUNTY FOR THE 5 YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1926, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1931, OBTAINED FROM THE 'REPORTS' OF THE STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION. DELINQUENCY RATES

PER 1,000 CHILDREN AGED 7 TO 17 YEARS WERE CALCULATED FOR EACH COUNTY, USING 1930 CENSUS DATA AS A BASE. TIER COUNTIES WERE DETERMINED BY INCLUDING AS MEMBERS OF ANY GIVEN TIER ONLY THOSE COUNTIES WHICH ARE REASONABLY LIKELY TO BE INFLUENCED BY THE CITIES AROUND WHICH THEY ARE DISTRIBUTED. EXAMPLES OF THE TIER-COUNTY STRUCTURE ARE GIVEN. USING THIS SYSTEM OF TIER COUNTIES, IT WAS SHOWN THAT (1) A MODERATE POSITIVE CORRELATION EXISTS BETWEEN COUNTY JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES AND THE SIZE OF THE LARGEST COMMUNITY IN THE COUNTY; (2) DELINQUENCY RATES TEND TO DECLINE AS TIER DISTANCES FROM A FOCAL COUNTY INCREASE--WHETHER THE AGE GROUP IS 7 TO 17 OR 10 TO 19 YEARS OF AGE; (3) THE MALE DELINQUENCY RATES THROUGHOUT THE VARIOUS TIERS ARE MORE THAN TWICE AS HIGH AS THE FEMALE RATES; AND (4) MOST EVIDENCE ON THE EFFECT OF THE SIZE OF THE LARGEST COMMUNITY IN A COUNTY UPON THE TENDENCY FOR TIER-COUNTY RATES TO DECLINE SUGGESTS THAT THE SIZE OF THE COMMUNITY IS NOT AN IMPORTANT FACTOR. THUS, DELINQUENCY RATES ARE RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM URBAN COMMUNITIES; REGARDLESS OF THE ABSOLUTE SIZE OF THE FOCAL COMMUNITY, SO LONG AS THE SURROUNDING REGIONS CONTAIN COMMUNITIES NOT KNOWN TO BE INDEPENDENT OF THE FOCAL COMMUNITY, THE RELATIONSHIP HOLDS. TABLES ILLUSTRATE THE TEXT.

136. **S. D. TATE. YOUTH AND SENIOR CITIZENS IN CREATIVE RURAL COURTS.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. *JUVENILE COURT JOURNAL*, V 22, N 3 (FALL 1971), P 52-54. **NCJ-08994**

SUCCESSFUL JUVENILE PROBATION PROGRAM IN A SMALL RURAL AREA EMPLOYS SENIOR CITIZENS AS VOLUNTARY PROBATION OFFICERS. THE PROGRAM PRESENTED HERE LINKED SENIOR CITIZENS AND YOUTHFUL PROBATIONERS ON A ONE-TO-ONE BASIS TO PROVIDE FOR MUTUAL HELP. THE YOUTH ASSISTED THEIR PARTNERS BY PERFORMING NECESSARY TASKS SUCH AS SHOVELING SNOW AND MOWING LAWNS, ALONG WITH SHOWING A PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE ADULT. THE ADULT SHOWED A SIMILAR INTEREST IN HIS YOUTHFUL CHARGE. THE PROGRAM, FOR THE PROBATIONER, WAS ORIENTED TOWARD A FORMAL EXERCISE MARKING THE CONCLUSION OF THE PROBATIONARY PERIOD. PARTICIPATION OF BOTH SIDES WAS ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS. THE AUTHOR CLAIMS A MARKED DECREASE IN RECIDIVISM ALONG WITH POSITIVE ATTITUDINAL CHANGES ON THE PART OF THE YOUTH.

137. **J. J. THILMONY, T. D. MCDONALD, and E. C. SCHRINER. OFFENSE PATTERNS OF RURAL DELINQUENTS—A TEN YEAR ASSESSMENT.** 23 p. 1976. **NCJ-56941**

A TREND STUDY OF RURAL JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, BASED ON JUVENILE COURT RECORDS OF NINE COUNTIES IN NORTH DAKOTA FROM 1965 TO 1974, IS REPORTED THAT EVALUATES RURAL YOUTH, RECIDIVISM, AND SOCIALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. DATA WERE COLLECTED ON OVER 3,300 NONTRAFFIC CASES PROCESSED IN JUVENILE COURT. OF THIS TOTAL, 2,962 CASES WERE SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS. AGE, SEX, AND COMMUNITY SIZE WERE VARIABLES CONSIDERED IN CHARACTERIZING RURAL YOUTH AND THE NATURE OF DELINQUENCY. OFFENSES WERE CATEGORIZED AS PERSONAL VIOLENT ACTS (MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, FORCIBLE RAPE, AND ASSAULT), THEFT (BURGLARY, AUTO THEFT, AND LARCENY EXCEPT FOR SHOPLIFTING), SHOPLIFTING, SEX OFFENSES, DRUG OFFENSES, AND DRUNK AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT. FOR AGE AND OFFENSE, DATA INDICATED THAT YOUNGER JUVENILES HAD A GREATER PROBABILITY OF BEING REFERRED TO COURT FOR A CRIMINAL OFFENSE CATEGORY THAN OLDER JUVENILES. FAR MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS WERE PROCESSED IN COURT, ALTHOUGH A SIMILAR PROPORTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS AGED 13 TO 14 YEARS WERE REFERRED TO COURT AND THE OFFICIAL INVOLVEMENT OF GIRLS IN CRIMINAL OFFENSES INCREASED AT A FASTER RATE THAN THAT OF BOYS. YOUTH FROM SMALL TOWNS (LESS THAN 2,000 RESIDENTS) CONSTITUTED A MINORITY OF COURT REFERRALS FROM 1965 TO 1969. FROM 1970 TO 1974, HOWEVER, YOUTH FROM THESE TOWNS TOOK AN INCREASING SHARE OF THE COURT CASELOAD, PARTICULARLY FOR STATUS OFFENSES. POSSIBLE CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ARE EXPLORED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ARE OFFERED. SUPPORTING DATA, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 40TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MIDWEST SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, APRIL 21-24, 1976, ST LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE, P O BOX 190, ARLINGTON VA 22210. Stock Order No. ED-138 903. (Microfiche)

138. **TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTER YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM, TUSKEGEE AL 36088. APPROACHES TO RURAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANNUAL REPORT, JULY 1, 1977-JUNE 30, 1978.** 33 p. 1978. **NCJ-59471**

THE FIRST-YEAR PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES, AND EFFORTS OF THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM STAFF TO REDUCE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SELECTED ALABAMA COMMUNITIES ARE HIGHLIGHTED. THE AIM OF THE YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM IS TO DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS FOR RURAL YOUTH BETWEEN THE AGES OF 9 AND 18 AND THEIR PARENTS. PARTICIPANTS SELECTED WERE FROM THE HIGH RISK JUVENILE CRIME COMMUNITIES OF BULLOCK, LOWNDES, MACON, AND RUSSELL COUNTIES IN ALABAMA. FUNDED BY LEAA IN JULY 1977 ($431,413 FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION), THE PROGRAM PROVIDES COMMUNITY-BASED ENRICHMENT PROGRAMS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: ACADEMIC AND REMEDIAL EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL AND CAREER EDUCATION AND AWARENESS, CULTURAL EDUCATION AND ENRICHMENT, FAMILY AND YOUTH COUNSELING, ARTS AND CRAFTS, PARENT INVOLVEMENT, CITIZEN EDUCATION AND AWARENESS, COMMUNITY YOUTH CLUBS, AND SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. THE MAIN PROGRAM OBJECTIVES DISCUSSED IN THE REPORT ILLUSTRATE THE BROAD SCOPE AND DETAILS OF THE PROJECT. EACH TARGET COMMUNITY WAS GIVEN A WIDE RANGE OF TRAINING PROGRAMS AND MATERIALS. YOUTH WERE TUTORED IN ENGLISH, READING, AND MATHEMATICS, AND THE RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS ORGANIZED RESULTED IN 1,200 TO 1,600 YOUTH JOINING YOUTH CLUBS. COUNSELING HELPED MANY OF THE FAMILIES TO RESOLVE CRISIS SITUATIONS AND LONG-TERM PROBLEMS, AND FIELD TRIPS EXPOSED YOUTH TO VARIOUS CAREER CHOICES PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN TO THEM. A JOB BANK WAS ORGANIZED TO HELP ARRANGE EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH, BUT MORE EFFORT WILL BE NEEDED IN THIS AREA. EACH TARGET COMMUNITY ORGANIZED DRAMA GROUPS AND WORKSHOPS IN PLAY PRODUCTION. BY DISCUSSIONS IN PARENT CLUBS, PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WERE ASSISTED IN FINDING POSITIVE WAYS OF RELATING TO THEIR CHILDREN. CITIZENS WERE ENCOURAGED TO PARTICIPATE IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES AS VOLUNTEERS AND ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS. SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS WERE OFFERED TO IMPROVE THE PROGRAM INCLUDING AN INCREASE IN AVAILABLE TRANSPORTATION FOR COMMUNITY STAFF, HIRING MORE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF, AND HIRING A COORDINATOR FOR CULTURAL ENRICHMENT AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS. CHARTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND AN APPENDIX ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

139. **C. M. UNKOVIC, W. R. BROWN, and C. G. MIERSWA. SYNERGY PAYS OFF—AIR FORCE FIGHTS DELINQUENCY.** NATIONAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION, 1522 K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20005. *JOURNAL OF REHABILITATION (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1975),* P 19-21 AND 37.
NCJ-31212

THE DEVELOPMENT, OPERATIONS, AND RESULTS OF THE MICHIGAN YOUTH SERVICES (MYS) SUMMER CAMP PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENT AND PREDELINQUENT YOUTHS ARE DESCRIBED. THIS PROGRAM WAS TAILORED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF YOUTHS LIVING IN SMALL COMMUNITIES AND/OR RURAL AREAS. PRIOR TO THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR, AN MYS SELECTION COMMITTEE EXTENDS INVITATIONS TO SELECTED YOUTHS TO ATTEND THE MYS CAMP AT WURTSMITH AIR FORCE BASE FOR A WEEK. THE CAMP ACCEPTS 10 PERCENT 'ACHIEVERS', 40 PERCENT PREDELINQUENTS, 25 PERCENT EXPELLED OR SUSPENDED YOUTHS, AND 25 PERCENT ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS. CAMPERS ARE DIVIDED INTO GROUPS OF FIVE; ONE COUNSELOR IS ASSIGNED TO EACH GROUP. YOUTHS PARTICIPATE IN SPORTS, VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES, EDUCATIONAL SESSIONS, AND CAMPING. IT WAS HOPED THAT BY SEPARATING YOUTHS FROM THEIR PAST ASSOCIATIONS AND PLACING THEM IN NEW ENVIRONMENTS, POSITIVE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS WOULD DEVELOP. AN EVALUATION OF THE MYS CAMP BY THE FLORIDA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY SHOWED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS BETWEEN THE BOYS' PRECAMP AND POSTCAMP SELF-OPINIONS, OVERALL ATTITUDES, SCHOOL PERFORMANCE, AND BEHAVIORS SUCH AS DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT.

140. **T. N. WURSCHMIDT and G. H. PHILLIPS. RURAL CRIME PREVENTION GUIDE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE—TEACHERS GUIDE.** 122 p. 1979. **NCJ-59906**

FOCUSING ON THE RURAL CRIME PROBLEM, THIS TEACHER'S MANUAL IS INTENDED TO SUPPLEMENT EXISTING CIVICS AND GOVERNMENT COURSES FOR TEENAGERS IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RURAL CRIME. DEMONSTRATIONS AND TEACHING AIDS ARE PRESENTED TO PROVIDE RELEVANT MATERIAL FOR TEENAGERS TO MOTIVATE THEM TOWARDS FORMULATING GOOD ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME PREVENTION AND RESPECT FOR THE LAW. TO PROVIDE THE TEACHER WITH SUFFICIENT FREEDOM AND INSTRUCTIONAL PREFERENCES, EACH SESSION INCLUDES MORE MATERIAL THAN CAN POSSIBLY BE COVERED IN 1 HOUR. ILLUSTRATIONS PROVIDED AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH SESSION DEPICT THE THEMES TO BE COVERED, AND LESSON PLANS CONCLUDE EACH SESSION AND MAY BE RECOPIED AND DISTRIBUTED FOR STUDENT USE. TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY'S NEED FOR LAWS, THE BEGINNING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ITS DEVELOPMENT, PROFILES OF RURAL OFFENDERS AND THEIR VICTIMS, ATTITUDES AND CONCEPTIONS OF CRIME, AND THE CONSEQUENCE OF COMMITTING A CRIME. IN ADDITION, TWO SESSIONS ADDRESS CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES THAT CAN BE UNDERTAKEN AND PERSONAL HABITS THAT CAN BE FORMED BY INDIVIDUALS AND THE FAMILY OR COMMUNITY GROUPS TO PREVENT THEIR BECOMING VICTIMS OF CRIME OR TO AVOID THEIR BECOMING INVOLVED IN CRIME. REFERENCE MATERIALS AND TEACHING AIDS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH SESSION TO HELP THE TEACHER IN FORMULATING EXAMPLES AND IN PROMOTING DISCUSSIONS. DEFINITIONS OF BASIC LEGAL AND CRIME-RELATED TERMS ARE APPENDED, AS WELL AS SEVERAL SKITS TO BE PERFORMED AND UNFINISHED STORIES THAT CAN BE DISCUSSED. FORMALITIES OF THE LEGAL AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS ARE NOT COVERED.

Sponsoring Agencies: OHIO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION; OHIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 30 EAST BROAD STREET, 26TH FLOOR, COLUMBUS OH 43215; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

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